

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

DELAYED DELIVERY

PROBABLY owing to the disordered conditions existing in China to-day, we have recently received several complaints from subscribers in outports of late or non-delivery of the "North-China Herald." For their information we would like to say that the paper is printed every Saturday afternoon, and that the whole edition is off in time to catch the first train. Delivery should, therefore, be perfectly regular. Subscribers who have cause for complaint should, in future, mail us the wrapper of the paper with particulars. Needless to say, both we and the postal authorities are anxious to make delivery both regular and certain.

DEBASING THE DOLLAR

Oct. 20.

THE image of an old Chinese, and iron kettle, turning out unimpeachable sycee in a back street of Hongkew, is the favourite symbol of the mainstay of China's currency. Copper is, of course, a byword. Subsidiary silver has afforded plentiful opportunity for illicit profit—as, for instance, Anhui, flooded with inferior twenty and ten cent pieces from Canton, recently found to its sorrow. But so long as sycee retained its purity, the dollar was regarded as safe, because it does not pay to mint dollars below Tls. 72 or Tls. 72.10 to the hundred. Whatever else they tampered with, it seemed, therefore, that the mints would have to maintain a certain fineness for the dollar.

Recently, however, it would appear that the temptation to make money has overcome the prudence enjoined by the unvarying excellence of sycee. From time to time tests are obtained, of the fineness of the dollar, by those specially interested in China's currency, and these have

now begun to show regrettable deterioration. It is not possible to be absolutely certain of the date of minting of the dollars thus assayed, but the following results are safe as a general index of the decreasing purity of the dollar's purity:—

	\$ from Hangchow Mint. fine	\$ from Nanking Mint. fine
Dec. 1920 ...	\$90.4 \$90.8	\$90.5 \$90.9
Oct. 1923 ...	\$86.4	\$87.9

For further proof of depreciation, it may be mentioned that two or three years ago, a hundred dollars, when melted up, realized Tls. 71.05 of pure silver. To-day the utmost they would yield is Tls. 70.25. That the Chinese public at large are becoming aware of the depreciation, is shown by the fact that, during the cocoon season, when there is a big demand for silver dollars from up-country, the price even two years ago rose to about Tls. 74. This year the highest quotation was not above Tls. 72.5. This, of course, may partly be due to the greater quantity of dollars in circulation. But the figures of fineness quoted above may be relied upon; and the widely increased use of silver dollars thus at once gives the mints their opportunity and extends the evil influence of their malpractice. It would seem, therefore, that the check indirectly exercised by the melting shops of sycee on the dollar's purity is not so potent as it used to be.

Facts like these cannot but make it the more regrettable that a paper of the standing of the "Sinwanpao" should write in the strain of the extract we quoted yesterday. Commenting on the further loan now secured to complete the Shanghai Mint, which has been held up for many months past, because the money deemed sufficient for its construction had strangely disappeared before the Mint was nearly finished, the "Sinwanpao" said:—

We are pleased, inasmuch as our rights to mint our own currency will be preserved and the foreign

desire to establish a mint at Shanghai prevented. Alarmed, because having borrowed foreign money, in the event of mismanagement or inefficient handling of staff, foreign intervention may be unavoidable and sovereign rights may still be lost.

We do not remember that there was ever any talk of a foreign loan to build the Mint. But if there had been, the money would have been properly expended and the Mint would now be working. There certainly was a definite suggestion of a foreign mint-master, because the great foreign banks were fully prepared, if one mint were established the output of which could absolutely be relied upon, and the other mints were closed, to collaborate with the Chinese in the introduction of a stable dollar in which all accounts would be put. The advantage that this would have been to China's trade needs no emphasizing. As matters stand, there will have been great and culpable waste on the construction of the Mint and, when it is finished, it will be but one more to tamper with the country's most important coinage. But both these results of native mismanagement the "Sinwanpao" regards complacently so long as China's sovereign rights are safe.

CRITICISM AND THE THEATRE

Oct. 22.

READERS to-day will not find either the advertisement of the Forbes-Russell Comedy Company or notice of whatever play they staged on Saturday. As related in to-day's "Passing Show," they cancelled their advertisement and asked for the press tickets to be sent back because they did not like the criticisms that the "North-China Daily News" had passed on their work. We must say we think they are a little thin-skinned. One play they put on we did not like (nor did other papers), but we praised the

acting of it. In respect of another, we said, what was perfectly true, that it was marred by imperfect diction. And as the first requirement in the theatre is to get the words, no newspaper notice that professed to be more than slavish adulation could overlook such a deficiency. Other plays have received practically unqualified praise. However, if the Forbes-Russell Company think we have treated them hardly, we can only express our regret, without changing our opinion, and hope they will never get any worse treatment.

The essential point at issue is surely this: What earthly use are theatrical notices, if the writer does not criticize where he honestly thinks criticism is called for? They are certainly useless and irritating to the public, to whom in such matters the newspaper may claim to owe a duty. And we doubt whether the actors and actresses really enjoy them. Indiscriminating, unvaried praise is not worth having, and it must be very galling to a good company to find that its work appears to have been just as much appreciated, but no more than, that of a troupe of barnstormers. Certain considerations should reasonably be borne in mind. In any show given purely for charity adverse criticism would be a gratuitous rudeness. Everybody is there to help along the cause, and the performers deserve thanks for their efforts, not to be criticized because they in any way fall short. An A.D.C. production is the work of amateurs and allowances are made accordingly: but if Mr. Forbes-Russell thinks that amateurs never get criticized in Shanghai, let him look up our files. Finally, we are in Asia, and it would be unreasonable to expect London standards. We certainly do not "slate" any company for the fun of it. And we do not forget that it costs much more to bring plays to the Far East than before the war: though, as Mr. Forbes-Russell appears to have allowed for this by charging extra prices, we do not quite see the force of the argument.

It is now several years since the "North-China Daily News" resolved to break away from the old Far Eastern convention that, no matter what the show was like, it must be praised. It has not been an easy thing to do and it has naturally led to unpleasant

interviews with aggrieved managers, no evidence of which, however, has ever appeared in the paper—at least we hope not. But the Forbes-Russell Company are the very first that have not taken criticism in the spirit in which it was meant, and let us assure them that some companies have been much more sharply handled than they. Where we have erred, we believe readers will hold, it was rather in the direction of kindness than the reverse. May we repeat that we have no earthly wish to damn any "show" or hurt any company's business? But the "North-China Daily News" is not going to praise as first-class what is not, nor cease to point out what, to the best of its opinion, it believes to be a shortcoming.

A PEOPLE'S LOYALTY

Oct. 23.

IN this very democratic period with all its levelling influences, the old feudal spirit of personal loyalty to kings and other rulers seems to be fast disappearing, though patriotism is just as intense now as ever it was, as the recent great war conclusively demonstrated. Speaking broadly, however, in the countries of the West men now give their faith and allegiance to ideas rather than to persons. The king or other ruler is regarded more or less as a symbol of these ideas. In America and other republics the national flag is generally the symbol most loved and venerated. As to which is the better symbol, a person or a flag, opinions probably differ. A nation's feeling towards its monarch may change, and change surprisingly, as recently happened in Germany. The flag with all that it symbolizes is not subject to fluctuations of public sentiment. Still, it is an interesting question whether a flag is able to evoke quite the same devotion as a beloved king or queen, as in England; or the ruler of a country where, as in Japan, the "divinity that doth hedge a king" has not yet been lost. In Japan the emperor is held to be of semi-divine origin, thus being invested with the halo of both spiritual and temporal power.

These reflexions are suggested by the report which appeared in this paper of a criminal trial which occurred a few days ago in Japan. A captain of the

gendarmarie was accused of murdering one of Japan's best known socialists, his wife, and their seven-year old nephew. The prisoner admitted the charge but said that he murdered the child unconsciously. His lawyer then appealed to him: "If you really murdered the child, it can't be helped; but if it is not the case, I pray you confess it. The Court is held in the name of the Emperor, and it is not within the bounds of possibility that you should tell a lie to the Emperor." Up to this moment the prisoner had been impassive, but at this appeal tears came into his eyes and the tension in the Court was so great that the proceedings were adjourned for a short time. Where else in the whole wide world could such an appeal have been made so sincerely and with so much effect? Can we imagine a Chinese lawyer exhorting a Chinese criminal in the name of the Chinese Republic to be truthful? And if the criminal burst into tears when so addressed, would the weeping be for himself or for his unhappy country? In Japan, however, loyalty to the emperor and government seems to be very strong and sincere.

In China the people may be very sentimental, as the Military Governor of Kiangsu has just told our correspondent, but apparently they are not very devoted either to their rulers, or yet to their gods. It is doubtful if loyalty to the emperors, even in the days of their greatest power, ever possessed the chivalrous quality it has in the West. In Japan this quality is intense. The emperor reigns by divine right, and so strong and unvarying is their loyalty that for more than two thousand years there has been no change of dynasty. With the Chinese it is otherwise: they have no belief that Heaven is gracious to their rulers for very long, or that they deserve prolonged favour. Until the change to a Republic it was taught that the founder of a dynasty was chosen by Heaven and therefore was a "Son of Heaven." Nevertheless, the dynasty only lasted as long as it conformed to the decrees of Heaven: When the time came, as it inevitably did sooner or later, when the misdeeds of the reigning dynasty were such as to demand heavy punishment, a change was made which was usually accompanied by bloodshed and national disaster. In

its turn the new dynasty lasted until it also incurred the displeasure of Heaven. This hardly agrees with the statement of the Military Governor of Kiang-su, that Chinese rulers always governed their people faithfully and well and the people admired them. History must decide. In 1910, when so many Manchus were murdered, it would seem that the people dissembled their admiration.

At all events, amid all this impermanence there could not be developed the loyalty to rulers which is so characteristic of the Japanese. Does anything else take its place? What is there that the Chinese love and reverence above all else and for which they are ready to sacrifice their own individual interests? To the Confucianist, religion makes little appeal. "While respecting spiritual things it is wisdom to keep aloof from them," said the sage. The patriotic love of country is nascent; so far, it is local or provincial rather than national. As to the rulers, it is ludicrous to imagine that the existing Republic has the loyalty of the Chinese people or is worthy of it. The "rainbow" national flag is a recent innovation, and has not yet been hallowed by being associated with deeds of valour and heroic self-sacrifice. Ancestor worship in China has little or no ethical value. Whether a person, a great cause, the love of country symbolized by the flag, or anything else no matter how symbolized, what is there which can unify the Chinese people and evoke all the Confucian virtues, particularly the loyalty that should mean unselfish service to the country? Chinese opinion on this point, if outspoken, would be very enlightening to the Western mind.

THE CINEMA IN SHANGHAI

Oct. 24.

It is a little difficult to see the basis of our correspondent "Spectator's" objection to-day to the film "Dr. Mabuse." If he criticizes only on aesthetic grounds, plot, construction, stage management, photography etc., then we do not think that the great majority of those who have seen the film would support him. If he dislikes the picture merely because it is German, we can still less

sympathize with his point of view. We have not the slightest desire to push German products of any kind; we would much rather buy, and that other people should buy, British. But that is not because the alternative offered is German any more than if it were American, French, Russian or another nation's, but because we are British and want our country to get as much work as she can. If we have not misread "Spectator's" letter, may we venture to remind him that the war is five years over and that, without altering our opinions about its origin, the sooner we all try to forget the old feuds, the better prospect there is of the miserable political disputes which they have left behind them finding a settlement and of the world becoming a more agreeable place than it is just now.

And to the general issue, we cannot help thinking that the more films from every nation that we get in Shanghai, the better will be the fare that cinemas put before their audiences, by the natural process of stimulating competition. "What is wrong with the pictures?" asks one reader; and he continues:

Considering the enormous numbers of people who patronize the picture shows and the vast sums which must be poured into the laps of the film producers, it is amazing the poor stuff which is so frequently served up for the public consumption. We cannot in the least blame the proprietors of the various shows for this, since naturally they have to take whatever is prepared for them. Nor can we place the whole of the culpability on the public. The average wage-earner and even the professional man now-a-days cannot afford to attend the theatre very often, and when he finds that he and his family can get to three or four or perhaps even more entertainments in a well fitted up, comfortable picture show for the price of a single visit to the theatre, well, it is only according to human nature that he should prefer to get the most for his money. He balances any adverse criticism he may have against the fare provided by a consideration of the saving to his pocket.

The acting, this writer says, is usually of a pretty high order. It ought to be in view of the salaries paid. It is with the subject matter of the general run of plays that one is inclined to quarrel, and especially the captions and written explanations.

Who, he asks, with any pretence to a decent education and the possession of a reasonable amount of intelligence can be expected to read through the ill-spelt, ungrammatical, sloppy, sentimental tosh that is so frequently flashed before our eyes.

With some of these criticisms one may agree. But, as regards Shanghai, we cannot at all join with him in not blaming the proprietors of the cinema houses. There has certainly been an improvement in their methods in recent years. We get better films and more of them than we used to do. But the picture palaces still appear fatally prone to what, in another connexion, has been called the oasis method, the merits of one good film being enhanced out of all proportion by the dreary waste of fourth-rate stuff with which they are surrounded. That there is no lack of films in the world in every way worthy of praise may be realized from the critiques and special articles, which are now a regular feature of papers at Home. In a recent London magazine, the name of which unluckily has escaped us, we came upon an article on the modern trend of the cinema as brilliantly written as any that might once have been devoted to Irving's Shylock or a new symphony by Brahms; and what, perhaps, struck one most was the quantity of films referred to which appear to have enthralled all the West, but of which even the names are unknown in Shanghai. When we compare the number of films shown here with that of visiting theatrical and musical entertainments, we cannot but feel that the percentage of real merit, including some performances of absolutely the first rank like Heifetz now playing here, is far higher in the latter class than in the cinema houses. Yet the difficulty of bringing to Asia a first-class film, which can be sent by registered post, is nothing compared with bringing out a first-class violinist. Doubtless the proprietors of the cinema theatres will tell us that they know their business better than we do, and that the Shanghai audiences would not indefinitely pay the prices which a continual succession of the best films would require. The English of that is, perhaps, that a large proportion of Shanghai "movie fans," never having been anywhere else, are uncritical and, at the prices actual-

ly charged, there is more to be made out of cheap films than expensive ones. At any rate the experiment might be made in the opposite direction. The enormous audiences that flock to every film of recognized repute suggest that the box office will not suffer from more of the same fare.

MR. COATES'S VISION

Oct. 25.

THE tone in which Mr. Coates writes to-day makes it equally difficult to ask him to desist from writing, to refuse his letters, or to suggest that others might intervene to stop them. When a man of his sincerity and life-long religious habit believes that he has been vouchsafed a Divine vision in which all the world's welfare is bound up, it is impossible for him to keep silence: and the wisdom of Gamaliel may well deter others from interfering with him. The last people to be able to do so would be his colleagues or superiors in the China Inland Mission, whose essentially simple, almost primitive faith would admit no incongruity in the visions which Mr. Coates describes to-day. We trust that we do not offend the workers of that great institution, the C.I.M., by the use of the word primitive. The world would be a better place than it is for more of their unquestioning devotion. But as in a certain House there are many mansions, so there are all sorts of minds and susceptibilities in the Christian fold: and it is neither expending venom nor blasphemy to say that we hold that Mr. Coates, however pure his intentions, as it is impossible not to believe they are, is making a mistake in continued publication of his views. We cannot but think, and we believe that many of his most devout colleagues will also think, that he should desist from writing about the Second Advent. His interpretation of the Biblical prophecies has been proved wrong, and it is hard not to think that his explanation makes matters worse. If, as we said before, it is repugnant to many people to treat the Bible as a sort of cryptogram, it is surely still more so to suppose that the Almighty lays snares for the feet of his creatures. "Believe me," said Molinos, to John Inglesant, "God does

not set traps for any man." It is extremely distasteful to criticize such a man as Mr. Coates, who unites profound study with the most ardent faith. But we cannot be blind to the fact that his prediction, or rather his dogmatic interpretation of Biblical prediction, has already had a most disturbing effect among Chinese Christians and we trust that, having proved wrong in his former assertions, he will allow for the possibility of further error in trying to correct them.

CANTON'S DEPLORABLE STATE

Oct. 25.

THE sensational statements made by the writer of to-day's letter, under the title "The Appalling State of Canton," are strikingly borne out by further information reaching us yesterday. Local Cantonese residents, retired politicians and others, who are in close touch with the affairs of their native province, are convinced that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is once more at the end of his tether. Dr. Sun, during his present sojourn in the south, has been forced to resort to more desperate measures than he has ever employed before to gain a hold and to maintain a hold. His employment of Yunnanese mercenaries and the imposition of every manner of tax upon an already distraught people have cost him whatever prestige he had left with his native provincials.

The sacrifice of his popularity was undoubtedly deliberate and desperate. No less desperate were his performances in the field. It is no myth that he has gone into the ranks and led his men in assaults, to turn demoralization and mutiny into victory. It is all very spectacular and thrilling but, according to local reports, the last resources are exhausted and since Dr. Sun cannot fall back upon the support of the people, it is believed that he will soon be in flight again.

The local Cantonese are equally certain that when Dr. Sun's power collapses again, it will be neither Chen Chiung-ming nor Shen Hung-yin who will take up the sceptre. Shen Hung-yin is a broken alien raider who cannot come back. Chen Chiung-ming, they say, is

nearly as unpopular as Dr. Sun. The people are not opposed to him because of his personality or his record as a governor. They simply hold him jointly responsible with Dr. Sun for the state of civil war and for the latter's excesses, on the sound principle that it takes two to make a fight. The Kuangtung people are so thoroughly sick of this unending turbulence that they are ready to hate the deliverer almost as bitterly as the tyrant, if deliverance involves fighting.

This is coming to be a common feeling throughout China, for the simple reason that those who advertise themselves as deliverers never deliver. It is a promising and wholesome feeling. Its growth may mean the salvation of China. A Chinese never discharges a servant until he has given up all hope of teaching, training or disciplining him. The people of China seem to be on the point of applying this domestic code to their officials. They would rather try to put checks upon the devil they know than support the devastating campaigns of the devil they don't know. This attitude accounts for the Cantonese hostility towards Chen Chiung-ming, otherwise difficult to explain, and it also accounts for the feeling among the people in and about Peking that with Tsao Kun in the presidency he had better be kept there and used.

The popular dislike for any deliverer who tries to unseat Tsao Kun by force of arms will be even more intense than the present popular contempt for the President himself and the national hatred of his following. The sum of these sentiments may in a few years develop into a great moral force which will reshape conditions in China. Many wise Chinese observers think so.

To return to the Kuangtung situation, it is believed here in Shanghai in some circles that Lin Hu will be the next controller of Canton's destinies. Though a Kuangsi man and a former retainer of Mo Jung-hsin, he is now Chen Chiung-ming's ablest lieutenant in the field and seems to enjoy much more Cantonese confidence than his chief.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Guy Haywood, solicitor, of Hongkong, and Miss Violet Searle, states the "Hongkong Daily Press."

THE CHINA TEA SEASON

Oct. 26.

IN most respects the China tea season, now drawing to a close, has been very satisfactory. Black tea has been in strong demand from Europe, and the situation is a vivid contrast to what was the case two or three years ago when all appearances were that the trade was about to go through a period of great difficulty, if not disaster. This season has had its difficulties, but these have been principally concerned with the export of the green leaf to Morocco, and these result from two principal causes. First of all there was an excessive export to that country a year ago, and, possibly due in part to the political troubles, the offtake did not come up to expectations. The situation thus created has been emphasized by the instability of the franc, and the position of affairs as regards trade with north Africa will obviously require careful handling for some time to come. This, however, does not qualify our satisfaction upon the results attained by black tea, and that satisfaction is all the greater because of important factors which have operated to bring it into prominence.

Let us recall the position in 1920 and 1921, in the latter of which years the great post-war slump in trade occurred. Faced with a shortage of tea during the war, the British Government took steps to accumulate a vast reserve against the possible consequences of the German submarine campaign. These supplies were hoarded even after the armistice had been signed, and their subsequent release added to an already over-stocked market. In 1920 and 1921 the stocks of tea in the United Kingdom were sufficient to supply the needs of the country for six months. The stock of all varieties of tea in 1921 was 230 million pounds, whereas in July of this year it was down to 113 millions, practically three months' supply. The 1920-21 position has now been fully liquidated, and this season not only shows a return to the normal but the creation of a distinctly better situation than has existed for a considerable time. Events have so worked that to-day a shortage of tea exists in the world, and it is exceedingly interesting to see how it has been brought about.

Prior to the war the principal beverage of the Continent of Europe, with Russia probably excepted, was coffee, and the tea-drinking habit was only slowly being introduced from England. To-day the principal beverage is tea, and this because Europe is too poor to pay for coffee. Tea is much more economical, a pound of it going about three times as far as a pound of coffee, so that the people have taken to its use, and until they are sufficiently prosperous again to pay for coffee, this increased consumption will be maintained. Russia, of course, has been out of the market for a long period, but the general increase of consumption throughout the world has offset this as a factor to be taken into consideration in estimating the condition of affairs. All the same, this fact is sufficient to prevent undue haste in bringing further acreage into bearing, which is also likely to deter Indian planters, who have suffered from over-production in the past, from going in for any greatly increased area under tea. To return to Russia, it is important to note that she has once more started buying tea, but at present instead of getting it direct from the markets of China, she is making purchases on the London market. The reason for this is that financial facilities are available for her there, and she can balance her purchases by sales of timber and other of her products. At the same time inquiry is now being made in Shanghai for Russia's customary brick tea, indicating that the trade will ultimately revive.

Notwithstanding that Disraeli laid it down that tea-drinking was at the root of the temperance movement, the enactment of Prohibition in the United States has not greatly affected the amount of tea consumed there. Coffee is more popular in America than tea, and the probability is that any increase there may have been has been all in the direction of coffee-drinking. This, however, need not be regarded as affecting adversely the prospects of China's industry. So far as it is possible to judge there is no reason why the present prosperity should not continue, and it would be enhanced if the Chinese growers could be induced to improve the quality of the tea. Unfortunately there is no firm of sufficient magnitude in the trade

to take the necessary steps towards that end, in the same manner as the British-American Tobacco Company have done in respect of tobacco leaf. There is always difficulty in persuading the small individual planters to undertake work for improvement, and the greater the pity of it. Yet there should be every inducement, for not only is Europe drinking more tea, Russia again displaying signs of a revival, but the Chinese themselves, thanks to the increasing prosperity of the country, are consuming more each year. The safeguarding of China's interests in this trade, if for nothing else, ought to call for efforts at betterment.

THE Soviet representative in Harbin has issued a proclamation reports the "*Shun-pao*," granting a general pardon to all Whites.

NEWSPAPERS arriving by the Admiral Line str. President Grant from New York appear in a rather emaciated condition, for they have undergone the printer's strike of that city. Instead of the large individual issue running in some cases to as high as 40 pages, the morning papers all combined and issued a single paper of eight pages. The association issues include the Republican and Democratic papers with no editorial comments, a German and Italian organ, the entire list including, the "*New York Herald*," "*American*," "*Daily News*," "*Times*," "*Tribune*," "*World*," "*Staats-Zeitung*," and "*Il Progresso Italo-Americano*."

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, having sent out circulars to its members asking for their views in connexion with the present situation, has received several replies to the effect that the merchants are indifferent regarding the political situation so long as peace is maintained in the future and there is no trouble to obstruct the merchants in carrying on their business. The merchants, state the replies, are only interested in national peace and the welfare of commerce and have no interest in politics. They urge the Chamber to fight and agitate in order that the Chékiang-Kiangsu peace treaty may be observed honourably. The National Associated Chambers of Commerce have, meanwhile, telegraphed to the Diplomatic Corps urging the members thereof to warn their fellow-nationals not to sell arms or ammunition or to make loans to any political or military parties as these cause endless troubles both to Chinese and foreigners. The Chinese people cannot in future be responsible for recurrences of such happenings as the Lincheng incident if this advice is discarded.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Dutch East Indies

Up to the present the principal effect of Great Britain's decision to establish a naval base at Singapore has been to direct attention to naval strategy affecting the Pacific. In any consideration of that subject the Dutch East Indies have invariably entered, and this has been inevitable because of their huge supplies of oil. One school of thought—and a very influential one—states that in the event of the calamity of war between Japan and the United States, Japan would endeavour to seize the islands while the United States would equally attempt to forestall or prevent her, and one reason for Singapore as a base is that Britain would then be in such a powerful position that she could act as watchdog and ensure Dutch East Indies neutrality. Obviously in such an event as the naval critics have envisaged the continued neutrality of these islands would go a long way towards guaranteeing a limitation of the conflict. The same view has presented itself to the Dutch Government, so we judge from recent telegrams, and hence their proposals for the construction of a fleet for the defence of their colony. Yet, this proposal is being opposed tooth and nail by Socialists and Liberal Democrats, who have already secured a million signatories to a petition against it. We are inclined to marvel at so great a support to the opposition, for if one country more than another knows the value of preparedness it ought to be Holland. In the early days of August, 1914, it was only because she mobilized her army in an incredibly short time that she escaped invasion from the German forces, and the moral of the war years ought to be remembered for a very long time to come. The world has not progressed far beyond its outlook of 1914, and it is yet too soon to trust to the international influence of the Socialist element. That conception of a means to peace got the severest blow it ever did in 1914, and as a panacea for the Dutch East Indies to-day it seems to have little better chance.

Atomic Energy

In these days of scientific research it requires a particularly vigilant mind to keep pace with the new theories which are constantly being broached by investigators. Modern scientists appear not to have the patience of Darwin, who waited 20 years before giving to the world his theory of Natural Selection. We are led to this reflexion by the report of the extremely interesting lecture given by Dr. Chatley to the Royal Society which was broadcast to read about the same time that the presidential address of Sir Ernest Rutherford to the British

Association came to our notice. We naturally made a comparison of the two, and were interested to discover what appeared to be a divergence of views. In the course of his remarks Dr. Chatley is reported to have said in substance:—

The total energy of one pound of radium was equal to the output of a million horsepower for an hour. As yet only minute quantities of radium are obtainable and the energy actually obtainable is therefore quite insignificant, but there is a distinct hope that by pressure or heat practical results will ultimately be obtained. . . . A figure of 15,000 horse-power hours per pound is quite conceivable and is thousands of times greater than that of coal or oil. Such power would entirely transform our civilization. In the hands of the wise it could produce immense benefits and raise the standard of living enormously. On the other hand, in the hands of the evil-minded it might cause the most terrible results. The lecturer explained the structure of the atom and showed how in radium the partial explosion of the atoms liberated the energy in the form of flying atoms of helium gas, electrical particles with nearly the velocity of light, and X-rays.

After this vivid picture of possibilities it is a little discouraging to read the following remarks of Sir Ernest Rutherford which run as follow:—

Sir Ernest said the possibility of obtaining new, cheap sources of energy for practical purposes was naturally alluring to laymen and scientists alike. If they were able to hasten the radioactive processes in uranium and thorium so that disintegration was confined to a few days instead of being spread over thousands of millions of years, such elements would provide most convenient sources of energy which will be of considerable practical importance. Unfortunately, added Sir Ernest, there was no evidence of the possibility of this. With the increase of knowledge of atomic structure there had been a gradual change in the point of view on this important question, and there was not the same certainty to-day as there was a decade ago that atoms of an element contained hidden stores of energy.

It would certainly be interesting to have Dr. Chatley's reply to this contention.

The Case of Rhineland

Events on the Rhine have moved with a rapidity which could not have been anticipated from the position or outlook of last week. The belief in German circles was that any movement for the establishment of a Rhineland Republic was the work of Dr. Dorten, who had been spending money for some time past in propaganda towards this end, but his work was not taken too seriously. Previous threats on the part of separatists had come to nothing, and the prevailing expectation seems to have been that the movement would die a natural death. The manner in which discontent has so strongly effervesced throughout the country, however, has effected a very marked change in the situation, and with trouble between Berlin and several of the States of the Reich, the Rhineland separatists have discovered an opportunity of a kind not offered before. Hence the sudden

proclamation of a Rhenish Republic, and the creation of a crisis of no small order. It is too soon yet to speculate upon the chances of the movement, but it may be borne in mind that for a long time past there have been these efforts by Dr. Dorten and others to bring the people into a suitable frame of mind. The territory out of which this new republic would be made is of considerable area, extending on both sides of the Rhine, and as will readily be appreciated its position is of great international importance.

Pursuing the Bandits

Writing in the "North-China Daily Mail," a correspondent deals with Dr. Wellington Koo's announcement to the Diplomatic Body that orders have been given to the Chinese troops to pursue the bandits. In analysing what this order amounts to he recalls the well-known habits of soldiers in this country, their unfortunate propensity for helping themselves to the property of others, and he points out that it suits the troops very well to continue "pursuing." Evidently he does not believe that they have any special intention of ever making up on the retreating bandits, and without being at all unjust to the Chinese army we readily find ourselves in agreement with this view. Nor considering the present condition of China's army—always excepting a few special divisions—is this state of affairs to be wondered at. If it takes a good army to effect a retreat successfully, it equally requires well-trained troops to hang on the adversary's heels, harass him and finally bring him to battle. Those who have been with China's armies in the field during past campaigns will doubtless have seen how bodies of troops scarcely knew what to do when, after a series of duels at somewhat long range, they found the enemy had fled. There was no anxious seeking of him out and pushing home any advantage which had accrued. This is probably by no means a modern phase either, for if we remember aright the precepts of the Chinese War Book, no general ought ever to surround a foe but always leave a way out for him. No doubt an incentive for him not so fight too savagely.

The World's Prices

Those in the habit of bemoaning the fact that everything is so much dearer than it used to be in Shanghai may be able to extract some small amount of comfort from a comparison with other parts of the world. To get at this we take the index numbers of commodities collected monthly from different parts of the world by the "Statist," and therein we find that Shanghai is by no means so badly off as it might be. The "Statist" takes 100 as the index number for every country in 1913, which is regarded as a good aver-

age pre-war year and proceeds to work out present figures as a percentage of that. In doing so it arrives at the following results:—Great Britain 146.8; United States 139.2 (although the Federal Reserve Board makes it 159); Canada 165.8; Japan (before the earthquake) 192.5; France 406.7; Italy 566.4; Switzerland 175; Germany 3,063.358; Sweden 160; Norway 235; Denmark 207; Holland 145; Shanghai 157.3. This means that taking the ratio between 1913 and the present day, only two or three countries are better off as regards prices than we are in Shanghai. The United Kingdom is one; the United States may be considered a second; Sweden is just about the same; while Holland is 10 points or so better. The situation has, of course, been badly complicated by currency depreciation, as we see especially in the case of Germany, while the better rate at which the Shanghai tacl passes muster to-day as against 1913 prevents us from experiencing the full effects of increased prices of the goods we have to import.

Finance and Postage

Most of the world's greatest events are recorded in some way on the stamps of the world. The Great War is recalled as the cause for the increase in postage and cost of registered envelopes issued by the Post Office authorities in England. But perhaps the greatest example of current history as illustrated by the postage stamp is that of Germany. From 1914 till 1919 the highest denomination was the 5-mark stamp, but in 1920 owing to increased taxation the issue of stamps up to the value of 20 marks became essential. This stamp, however, was soon eclipsed, for in November of the same year a 100-mark stamp appeared, only to be followed in quick succession by 200, 300 and 400 mark stamps. The state of the exchange in connexion with Germany is exemplified when the zenith of the highest denomination reached the 2,000 mark limit in March this year, only to be deposed by a 5,000-mark stamp. This in turn abdicated in favour of the 10,000-mark stamp. The ebb tide of financial disaster continued to flow and within a few days of the 20,000 marks, a 75,000-mark and then a 250,000 mark stamp was issued. Now the state of chaos is so great that postage stamps are no longer used, the changes in the world value of the mark are so rapid that the postal authorities are not trying to keep up with them. Could a better picture of the awful condition of affairs in that or any other country be found? It seems really ludicrous that a Rip Van Winkle, who went to sleep with a modest fortune in 1914, may reawaken in the same civilized country less than 10 years later and find that he is barely able to send even a few letters to his friends in the

Far East. We are told that "the pen is mightier than the sword." It is the sword that is responsible for this state of affairs in general, and surely the pen should be able to bring matters back towards normal again. Can it do it, or was the poet incorrect, or has the sword usurped its power for good and all?

Austria and Turkey

A telegram not specially striking in itself but obviously possessing an intrinsic importance appeared last week referring to the relations between Austria and Turkey. It pointed out that *pourparlers* had taken place having for their object the resumption of relations between the two countries, and that various influential statesmen had been appointed on either side. So much has happened since the Balkans were the primary danger spot of the world that people have practically forgotten that there was a long standing cause of dispute between the two countries which only now, following upon all the readjustments resulting from the European war, promises to be settled. Whatever else there may have been in dispute between the two countries, the action of Austria-Hungary in seizing Bosnia and Herzegovina must have embittered relations many years ago—at the time when the Turk was suzerain over the greater part of the Balkans. The Austrian ambitions of these days inevitably led her to cast covetous eyes on such and other Balkan States, and naturally the rage of a weakened Turkey, unable to help herself, must have been intense when the seizures occurred. Behind Austria was Germany with her *Drang nach Osten*, and it was on that account that Turkey found herself in an utterly false position all through the war. She was allied with countries whose ambitions in respect of her territory were anything but disinterested. Hence there was no occasion for surprise if relations were decidedly strained following the armistice. As matters stand to-day the elements of enmity between Austria and Turkey seem largely to have been disposed of and the coming negotiations should not be especially difficult.

War Medals

While only a day or two ago a resident of Shanghai was expressing annoyance that he had not yet received his war medals, the War Office seems equally to be complaining that it is unable to get a considerable number delivered to their owners. Hundreds of medals, it reports, are being returned by the Post Office because of the people entitled to them having changed their addresses and having left no note of their new abodes with the record office of their regiment. In such circumstances the difficulties of the War Office may readily be

appreciated, and it gives a hint to those not yet in receipt of the medals how to go about getting them. Actually the War Office seems to have done very good work in the distribution of medals and decorations, for the number sent out now totals 13,158,964, made up as follows:—1914 Star—363,825; 1914-15 Star—2,057,913; British War Medal—5,465,442; Victory Medal—5,050,367; Distinguished Conduct Medal—33,070; Meritorious Service Medal—29,223; Military Medal—129,823; Territorial War Medal—29,296. Compared with what happened in the case of other wars and in other countries this shows a remarkable state of efficiency in carrying through the distribution. It may be pointed out that there is one resident of Shanghai—not British—who received his war medal 17 years after the conclusion of the campaign in which he participated, and it would appear that if any British subject has to wait so long in respect of the European War it will be his own fault.

Britain, France and Germany

American opinion is never altogether easy to gauge, and we imagine Americans find the same difficulty in trying to summarize it as other people do. Perhaps the only thing to do in connexion with politics is to publish every American view, then to listen to one of the President's periodical summaries of policy, and to qualify it by a reference to the opposition. As to the German crisis of last month, before it had developed its present significance, one American publication makes some bitter remarks upon France, which ought not perhaps, altogether to go without comment. They are to the following effect:—

France will go on swash-buckling until it has all of Continental Europe in constant turmoil, and if it is not pronouncedly successful the little make-believe furious leader in Italy will extend his assistance. . . . But the inevitable is the final *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Germany. It is the positively indicated trend. It is opposed by the jingo press and the equally jingoistic and stupid lords and country squires of that country who appear to be able to do a great many things but not that of being able to think. Let this country (America) show its hand to the extent of favouring this British-German accord, and let us also bring to bear on the same situation realistic influences that will go a long way to help in the achievement that may be the means of preventing the utter annihilation of Continental Europe.

With reference to this comment it is rather interesting to mention that other American publications have pointed out that some of the best brains of Britain are among the Lords, in support of which opinion we need go no further than the Earl of Balfour and Lord Haldane, whose intellects are hardly rivalled anywhere. Thereafter we may suggest Lord Curzon as a man with an almost

unparalleled knowledge of modern foreign affairs. In fact, this special publication would probably have to quote Lord Curzon as the highest authority it has for its statements. But having already cut the ground from under its feet by its previous statements, there seems no reason why we here should yet accept its extreme views upon European affairs, especially as it does not detail what it calls the "realistic influences" of America which are going to help so much.

The Robbers' Dinner

Our Mixed Court notes to-day contain the report of a sentence of 10 years upon a coolie who helped to commit an armed robbery in an exchange shop in Yangtzepoo. The fact that the Court awarded him 10 years is not what particularly interests us, but that prior to committing the robbery he was entertained to dinner by his associates. The coolie seems to have had some diffidence in undertaking his purely honorary (as it turned out) position, hence the entertainment. It is unfortunate that the reporters were not invited to the ceremony, but one can imagine the chairman at the function addressing the gathering in something like the following terms:—

Gentlemen, our honoured guest and fellow citizen of this republic within a republic, Li Koen-tsang, has just consented to officiate in a capacity which will appeal to all present. Mr. Li's well-known modesty has hitherto prevented him coming into the limelight (as one might say) of publicity, but a strong sense of duty towards his fellows has at length convinced him that it is his duty to take charge of the imitation pistol with which to effect the necessary intimidation. Such public-spiritedness should not go unrewarded, and his admirers accordingly wished to give this little dinner as a tribute to him.

To this Li (an unemployed Kompo coolie) no doubt replied:

Mr. Chairman, unacquainted as I am with the use of fire-arms, I have nevertheless consented to carry this imitation pistol as a badge of the duty I owe to you (and to myself). It would, however, have given me greater satisfaction had it been a Webley. As an unemployed Kompo coolie, my marksmanship is well-known, and even in spite of the deficiency of the imitation weapon I am carrying, I hope to achieve something worthy of the cause.

At the next gathering the Magistrate presided and made a speech probably after the following effect (Li Koen-tsung still being the principal figure):—

Ten years without the option of a fine and expulsion.

The last speech was the most effective, and was eloquent in its brevity.

THE soldiers who protected General Tsao Kun when he was on his way to assume the presidency, will each receive as a souvenir a new Cent coined for the occasion on Presidential orders. Presumably they were exhorted like the small child not to spend it too quickly.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE PREMIERSHIP

Intrigues in Peking: Parliament Hot for Wu Ching-lien but Chang Tso-lin's Followers Opposed: Prospects of Peace Compact with the Lord of Manchuria

Peking, Oct. 17.

The struggle for the Premiership continues. Neither of the rival parties show any indication of giving way, and the claims of Dr. W. W. Yen are being strongly advocated by the leaders of the Chihli Party, while the Parliamentarians are just as insistent that the appointment be given to Mr. Wu Ching-lien. One suggestion was made to interject a transitional cabinet pending the adjustment of the differences, which are strongly marked at present, naming Mr. Hsiung Hsiling as Premier, but this suggestion is not being seriously considered. One objection to the appointment of Mr. Wu Ching-lien advanced is that it would retard rapprochement between the Chihli and Fengtien factions.

The statements appearing in the vernacular press purporting to give the terms of the peace settlement between Fengtien and Chihli are not at all accurate. Only preliminary matters have so far been discussed. It is understood that Fengtien gave undertakings to the Chihli delegation on the following heads: (1) The Fengtien authorities will not enter into hostilities against the Central Government; (2) the Fengtien authorities will not co-operate with other factions against the Chihli party nor will they issue circular telegrams opposing the Chihli party; (3) pending the solution of the national problems and the completion of plans for national unity the Three Eastern Provinces will continue their existing autonomy.

It is learned on good authority that the Mukden authorities plan the inauguration of a naval force for the protection of the Chihli coast as far as Lianshanwan and of the Sungari River. Rear-Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, who has been in charge of the Chinese naval force protecting the Sungari River, has been appointed to create this new line of naval defence.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed Mr. Yin Tai-chu as Chief of the Postal Department of the Ministry.

FORMAL MISSION TO MUKDEN.

Oct. 20.

The Changchiao Hutukhtu has despatched a delegate to President Tsao Kun to tender his congratulations.

Following the success of the informal mission to Mukden headed by General Pao Kuei-ching, it is anticipated that General Tsao Jui and General Wang Chan-yuan will lead a formal delegation for the purpose of conducting formal nego-

tiations for peace between Fengtien and Chihli. It is further reported that Marshal Tuan Chijui's delegate to Mukden urging an anti Chihli alignment was well received.

The Members of Parliament from Jehol, Suiyuan, Chahar and Manchuria will meet this afternoon for the purpose of promoting a peace pact between the three districts named and Manchuria similar to the pact between Chékiang and Kiangsu.

General Tien Chung-yu has telegraphed to the Government reporting that he is handing over the affairs of Shantung to General Cheng Shih-chi. The latter has also informed the Government of his assumption of office as Tuli and that he will shortly go to Peking to report thereon.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S COMPLIMENTS.

Oct. 19.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's delegate, General Chang Chiu-ching, arrived here yesterday and called upon President Tsao Kun. It is stated that he came to offer congratulations to President Tsao and that his mission is not connected with the peace negotiations between Chihli and Mukden.

General Chow Yu-keh, a member of the Chihli peace delegation, has again been sent to Mukden and arrived there two days ago.

General Pao Kuei-ching, the head of the delegation, will start from Tientsin for Mukden to-day or to-morrow and will try to arrange a place and time for formal negotiations between the contending factions.

A CONFERENCE.

Oct. 21.

It is stated semi-officially to-day that President Tsao Kun intends to call a conference of the leading personages in and out of the Government in order to discuss the new Cabinet. This is said to be an indication that no immediate changes will take place and agrees with the views of Dr. W. W. Yen, who, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent to-day, said that he thought the situation did not justify an immediate appointment of a new Premier.

It is unofficially reported that General Wu Pei-fu has invited General Ma Chi to Loyang with a view to appointing him Commandant of Yochow, on the Hunan-Hupeh border and has asked for the Government's sanction accordingly. General Ma Chi has been in retirement at Shanghai since holding a divisional command in Kuangsi.

Mr. Hsiung Ping-chi, the Civil Governor of Shantung, has

been instructed to proceed to Peking to report on the situation since the retirement of General Tien Chung-yu.

The Ministry of Finance has been instructed to bring out the new dollar following President Tsao Kun's appointment.

A few months ago when the Presidency was vacant the Cabinet ordered the \$100,000 Peking Octroi revenue, formerly allocated for the upkeep of the Presidential Mansion, to be devoted to the maintenance of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. The Cabinet has now informed General Feng Yu-hsiang that this monthly revenue must revert to its original purpose but that arrangements will be made for him to receive a similar sum from surplus salt revenues to which General Feng Yu-hsiang agreed.

—Reuter.

TROOPS AT SHANHAIKUAN

Chihli and Fengtien Forces Facing Each Other

Peking, Oct. 22.

According to an official telegram from Mukden, Chihli troops recently moved towards Shanhaikuan from Changli, which was agreed upon as the most northern point to be occupied by the Chihli troops.

The Fengtien troops were then ordered to move southward beyond the Fengtien limitations.—Reuter.

CHINESE OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Military and Political

Peking, Oct. 22.

Although it has been insistently reported that the post of Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan will be abolished, a semi-official report to-day states that it will be offered to General Wu Pei-fu, the Vice-Inspectorate being abolished. Militarist circles, however, suggest the appointment of General Wu as Inspector-General of Hunan, Hupeh and Honan, and the appointment of General Wang Chen-ping to a similar post in Shantung, Chihli, and possibly, Shansi. With reference to the latter, it seems that there will undoubtedly be another movement towards ousting Governor Yen from the "model province."—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 23.

A Mandate last night appointed General Wang Chen-ping, Tuli of Chihli. The same Mandate abolished the Tuchunship of Chihli which Marshal Tsao Kun formerly held.

General Ma Chi has been appointed Chief of Staff reinforcing the army in Hunan and has reached Hankow after visiting Loyang. General Ma Chi has informed Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan that his duty is to safeguard the

Hupeh border against General Tan Yen-kai.

It is reported that General Hsueh Chih-han, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, will be appointed Tutung of Jehol, General Chang Yu-tang taking up the Peking post. The former post is important in view of General Chang Tso-lin's aspirations to control Jehol.

Mr. Chang Yuan-chi has retired from the post of Chargé d'Affaires in Tokio. He arrived in Peking yesterday and immediately called on President Tsao Kun to whom he reported with regard to the earthquake and the condition of the Chinese residents in the earthquake area. Mr. Chang expressed gratitude on the part of the Chinese merchants and students in Tokio for President Tsao Kun's timely donation.

The Shansi Members of Parliament are holding a memorial service this afternoon in honour of Mr. Shang Chen-kuei, a Kuomintang Member, who died at Shanghai on October 21.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 25.

The credentials of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, arrived this morning and were presented this afternoon to the Waichiaopu.

Preparations for the next Parliamentary election have commenced. The Nei wupu has appointed Mr. Wang Sung-yu to make the necessary arrangements.

The President issued a Chihling Mandate yesterday restoring to the Anfuite Generals Liu Hsun, Wei Sang-han, Chang Shao-yuan and Wu Ping-hsiang their former titles and decorations.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG AND DR. SUN

Peking M. P.'s Call Upon Him to Discontinue Opposition to Tsao Kun

Peking, Oct. 22.

The "Peking Daily News" states that the Kuomintang members of Parliament have wired to Dr. Sun Yat-sen advising him to give up his opposition to the present Government.

The telegram says:—Last year, when the Constitutional Government was restored, you urged us to come north. Last June, when the situation in Peking was critical, you advised us not to change the seat of Parliament as the Canton wars were not ended. We could not understand why you should have refused to recognize Gen. Li Yuan-hung as the legitimate President and why you established an independent Government at Canton. If you regarded Gen. Li Yuan-hung as an idiot, why should you have urged us to work with him? Since June the country has been in imminent danger, and you and we were in an equally helpless position. We were forced to elect a clear-headed man as President for the

salvation of the larger part of the country.

COMPLETION OF CONSTITUTION.

We have hastened the completion of the Constitution, which is intended for the safety of the nation. This gives an opportunity for effecting the unification of the nation. Therefore, we are surprised that you, acting on misinformation, have ordered the arrest of the Kuomintang Members of Parliament in Peking. Even President Yuan Shih-kai would not have committed such a blunder. You urged us to come to Peking and asked us not to change the seat of Parliament.

In these circumstances it was our duty to elect a President. Besides President Tsao Kun, who else is there in China at this time who can claim a larger sphere of control? We hope you will observe the Constitution and yield to the Central Government and no longer deceive the world. We cannot afford to sacrifice the welfare of the country for the interests of you and the province of Kuangtung.

The telegram was signed by 34 Kuomintang Members of Parliament.—Reuter.

CANTON'S RETORT.

Canton, Oct. 22.

Cantonese labourers and students to-day held a demonstration and distributed handbills declaring that they would not recognize Marshal Tsao Kun as President or the further existence of Parliament: charging American and British interests with supporting the Peking régime, and suggesting a boycott.

Confirmation is still lacking of the news of the fall of Waichow. Dr. Sun Yat-sen is proposing to establish special headquarters at the Bocca Tigris forts.

The Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has closed and the delegates are departing to their homes.—Reuter.

Canton, Oct. 25.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to assist General Li Lieh-chun to return to Kiangsi to start another war against the influence of Pre-Lieh-chun has already arrived in Canton.—Reuter.

UNINTENDED INSULT

Peking and the Shantung Tuchun

Peking, Oct. 19.

The Tien Chung-yu incident is officially reported to have been settled.

The Chinese state that the mandates were issued in wrong order. Mr. Kao Ling-wei, the Acting Premier, takes the responsibility. He says that the mandate promoting Gen. Tien should have been issued first and then the mandate accepting his resignation, but the printing office issued them wrongly. A Presidential mandate will now be issued, reversing the order of the mandates.

The Diplomatic Body are stated to have accepted these explanations.

DR. KOO'S POSITION.

Peking, Oct. 19.

Dr. Wellington Koo has not attended the Waichiaopu for four days. It is considered very doubtful whether he will reconsider his resignation.

The newly appointed Tuli of Shantung, Gen. Cheng Shih-chi, has formally resigned but the Government refused to accept his resignation and urged him to take up his post.

Mr. Wu Ching-lien's supporters are still actively working for his nomination as Premier but the military leaders are still opposing him and have telegraphed that they are in favour of Dr. W. W. Yen.

Later.

Reuter's Agency learns from a reliable official source that as the result of the persuasion of President Tsao Kun and Mr. Kao Ling-wei, Dr. Wellington Koo has consented to remain at the head of the Waichiaopu till a new Cabinet is formed.—Reuter.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO

Prepared to Carry On

Local politicians have received word from Peking that Dr. Wellington Koo, who last week announced that he was determined to resign from his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been persuaded to remain indefinitely, on the usual condition that he be allowed to stand aloof from politics. Dr. Koo made up his mind last week that his position was untenable. The Legations were so critical of him because of the unsatisfactory settlement of the Lincheng issue and the Chinese press so critical because he had conceded anything, that he felt that he was about to be forced out of office, so determined to anticipate such a development. The Chinese papers have, however, modified their tone greatly and it would appear that the question of Tien's dismissal has been settled or will be settled, to the satisfaction of the Legations, so Dr. Koo carries on.

Pardon for Anfuities

Peking, Oct. 21.

It is stated that the Government intends to issue a mandate pardoning the leading Anfuities with the exception of General Hsu Shu-tseng.—Reuter.

THE Presidents of Portugal, Brazil and Mexico have telegraphed to President Tsao Kun offering him their congratulations upon his assumption of the presidency of China. President Tsao has instructed the Minister of Foreign Affairs to draw up telegrams thanking them.

INTERNAL LOAN SECURITY

Chinese Bankers' Protest Against Earmarking of Customs Surplus for Foreign Debts

With reference to the report that the representatives of the Consortium and the Ministers of the countries concerned had asked that the Customs surplus should be applied as security for foreign debts rather than being used for the purpose of internal loans, Chinese bankers in Shanghai have memorialized Peking, protesting against such action. The memorial is addressed to the Inspector-General of Customs and comes from the Chinese Bankers' Association and the Native Banks' Association, and a translation is appended:—

Oct. 23, 1923.

Inspector General of Customs, Peking.

We are surprised to learn from newspaper reports that the Consortium Ministers at Peking have addressed a memorandum to the Waichiaopu protesting that the earmarking of the entire Customs surplus for China's internal loans would preclude the use of same as security for any other general debt, and requesting immediate explanation as to the intention of the Chinese Government in respect of employment in future of the surplus revenue towards the payment of foreign debts and obligations. It is in the knowledge of the whole country that the Customs surplus has been reserved for the internal service. When the Diplomatic Corps broached this matter last December, Chambers of Commerce and Bankers' Associations in this and other cities took the occasion to wire to the Central Government advising the latter to provide prompt measures for the solution of the problem of unsecured foreign and domestic loans. Now as the Financial Reorganization Committee has been organized, it will certainly devise means to settle all unsecured foreign debts. We wonder that the Diplomatic Corps should be so impatient as to protest.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

This news has been received with great alarm by the general public. The bonds of domestic loans of the Chinese Government are distributed throughout the whole country. Their standing intimately affects the position of the principal financial markets, not to say that it concerns in a large extent the standard of living of many individuals. Should the security be in any way endangered, not only will financial markets but the peace of society be seriously disturbed. Moreover, a large quantity of these bonds are held by foreigners. In case they became worthless, would foreign bond-holders remain silent? We view this matter with great concern and have wired to Dr. Yen, of the

Financial Reorganization Committee, requesting him to ask the Ministry of Finance and of Foreign Affairs promptly to devise means for the solution of the problem of unsecured foreign loans and at the same time arrange for the holding of a meeting to discuss the increase of Customs duty as provided in the Washington Conference so that there will be additional revenue to secure foreign loans. We would never allow the security of internal loans to be violated, thus creating fresh trouble while the old one is unsolved as yet. You are responsible for the security of Chinese National loans. It is in you that the public places confidence with reference to domestic loan bonds. We hope that you will not disappoint the public confidence, so that holders of domestic bonds may not incur any loss.

A PREFERRED CLAIM.

It is plainly provided in the terms of different internal loan issues that the Customs surplus is specially reserved as their security. Therefore internal loans have a preferred claim on the surplus over all other loans of the Chinese Government. When we examine the agreements of those foreign loans as mentioned by the Diplomatic Corps, we find that they are all secured on something else. If their securities became worthless at present, it is the fault of the Central Government. There can be no reason why we holders of internal bonds should suffer loss on their account. We refuse to acknowledge the claim of the Diplomatic Corps that foreign loans have preference over internal loans in the question of security, and we beg you to consider this matter seriously.

The Chinese Bankers' Association.

The Native Banks' Association.

INFORMATION from Chinese sources states that many passengers were carried off for ransom on Wednesday when pirates attacked the str. Sunning which was proceeding to Kongmoon from Hongkong.

According to a report in the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" the Military and Civil Governors of Anhui have telegraphed to Peking stating that students in that province have wrecked the homes of the Anhui Parliamentarians who took part in the election of President Tsao Kun.

MARSHAL Wu Pei-fu, in requesting the Ministry of Communications to send a representative to Shanghai to negotiate with the China Merchants' S. N. Co., reports that several steamers required for the transportation of arms and ammunition from Hupeh to Hunan have already been secured by his agent, Keh Hou.

OUTPORTS

THE RECOGNITION OF TSAO KUN

Angry Criticism of Diplomatic Body for their Visit to New President

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Oct. 17.

More angry criticism has been levelled at the Diplomatic Body since their formal call upon President Tsao Kun on Monday than has been lavished upon the plenipotentiaries since the Lincheng raid upon the Blue Express. A good-sized proportion of the local community thought that Tsao Kun should not be recognized at all for reasons too numerous to catalogue, but chiefly for the reason that he is the acknowledged chief of a big military group whose indifference to foreign treaty rights, whose indifference to their obligations as officials and whose active prosecution of civil war in their own interests, has made life more adventure-some than comfortable or profitable for foreigners in China. As the most conspicuous figure in this group Tsao Kun is the most responsible, so that his recognition as President on any terms is nothing but a condonement of the many various outrages upon individual foreigners and of the very evident contempt for the rights and safety of foreigners now displayed throughout China. This act of recognition is considered all the weaker because at no time before he came to Peking did Tsao Kun give any sign that he was conscious of the burden of his responsibilities or make any sincere attempt to better conditions. He and his people were frankly too busy realizing their own ambitions to give any attention to the troubles of the foreigner or to listen to his demands. It was therefore very widely and keenly felt here that recognition of Tsao Kun on any terms—putting aside altogether the questions of bribery and corruption, which, as the Japanese say, are domestic matters—was not only undignified but pitifully weak on the part of the Diplomatic Body.

THE QUESTION OF CONDITIONS.

A less indignant and more practical element in the community thought that Tsao Kun, for the same numerous reasons should not be recognized unconditionally, but that if he forced his Government to accept all the terms of the Lincheng Note and showed a disposition to pound some sense of their obligations under treaties into his subordinates, he should be conciliated and used for as long as he lasted, because, even though he might last no more than a few months, he could restore to some degree in his large bailiwick the dying tradition that foreigners have certain rights which the Chinese nation

has pledged itself in writing to protect and uphold. Expediency therefore dictated a bargain. If the terms of the Lincheng Note were accepted *in toto* by the Tsao Kun "Government," the representatives of 16 Powers would get into their official regalia and solemnly bow to Tsao Kun as the President of the Chinese Republic.

To this way of thinking the majority of the diplomatic folk were undoubtedly early converts. Compromise, bargaining on the basis of expediency and policy, sailing with the wind, crawling through the largest loophole and finding the easiest way out, are as pleasant and acceptable to the Occidental diplomat as they are to the mandarin. That, incidentally, is the principal reason why we find ourselves in such a difficult position in China to-day.

Undignified as it may seem, the diplomatic visit to Tsao Kun in the presidential palace was the result of a bargain. And now that it's over it is only too obvious that the Oriental mandarins as usual got the best of the Occidental mandarins. Hence the storm of criticism. The apostles of expediency, who backed the diplomats in their decision to flirt with Tsao Kun and recognize him conditionally, have deserted the fold and are in line now with the rigid Puritans who thought that he should not be recognized at all. They are the loudest proclaimers of the notorious fact that the diplomats "bought a pig in a poke."

THE MANDARIN SCORES.

The one categorical and unconditional demand in the Lincheng Note called for the dismissal of Tien Tsung-yu and three others. The three others were minor folk. One was the brother of a prominent Anfuite and an enemy of the Chihli clique. The Chihli clique was proud to throw him in to the discard long before the 16 Power Note was presented. Two of the others were very petty officials, easily dispensed with. The one big figure was Governor Tien, and if the foreigners had not asked for his removal the Chihli clique would have dismissed him as lightly and carelessly as they would a corporal of railway police.

For more than a year past he has been slated for removal. Nothing was required but a good excuse. The Lincheng affair provided the excuse, but the foreign demands saved him. "Face" made it imperative that he be defended and then, when policy over-rode "face," when the Big Chief's ambitions dictated that Tien be sacrificed, the skilful adjusters of the balance of "face" saw a way of making the representatives of 16 Powers look like the proverbial "thirty cents" in the sight of the Chinese nation. They killed Tien, in mandates and in the public press, on the bloody altar of the barbarian gods and then exalted him to the Chinese official Valhalla by appointing him a member of the Chiangchun Fu, the College of Marshals, the Chinese imitation

of the Japanese Genro. In rank and title he is a much bigger man than he was as Tuchun of Shantung, though there are no material benefits attached to his present appointment.

It is a spiritual elevation—in other words an accretion of "face" for Tien. Instead of being a political discard, as he would have been by now if there had been no Lincheng incident, Tien Tsung-yü is a national martyr, posthumously deified, so that the representatives of 16 Powers, who exchanged flabby grips with the new President on Monday as the result of an undignified bargain, may be made to look like the proverbial "thirty cents," in the sight of the Four Hundred Million.

A WAIL OF PROTEST.

Hence the wail of protest from scores of practical people whose "vested interests" prompted them to prod the diplomatic folk into congenial compromise. They now want to know why the foreign Ministers cannot stand on their legs and defend their prestige. They want to know why a Minister who cannot get his Government to back him in a radical course does not resign rather than consent to enter into a bargain in which he might have known that the Oriental mandarin would get the best of him. Chagrin, in other words, has rendered articulate the hitherto voiceless spirit of gloom which has pervaded the Peking Club since the bar was closed for improvements.

Truly, it is to laugh! Tsao Kun is recognized. The Lincheng demands are acknowledged in an oily note which seems to grant everything but which puts forward such subtle qualifications that it all comes to the Diplomatic Body as an act of grace. Tien Tsung-yü is dismissed with an apotheosis. The railway police scheme is accepted in the language of a wily widow cajoling tips out of a galvanized book-maker. And we're all where we were before, except that Tsao Kun is internationally recognized as the infallible spokesman for 22 provinces and a couple of nominal dependencies, most of which are putting phenomenal energy into the cry: "He isn't!"

Now let us squat on our haunches and decide where we are. In the words of the proletariat we have to admit to ourselves that: "We ain't nowhere." In short it is about time to forget Peking. Nothing that can happen in this stately capital until spring can work us much further profit or ruin. The diplomats have, as usual, done their best and their worst. Dead dogs, like armies, are not very demonstrative in north China in winter-time.

SIR Robert Ho Tung has received cordial letters from H. E. Sun Chuan-fang, Governor of Fukien, General Liu Hsien-hsi, Tuchun of Kueichow, and General Shen Hung-ying, endorsing his proposal for a Round-Table Conference.

PEKING COMMISSION ON LOANS

Official Statement of Its Aims: Estimate and Consolidation of China's Debts

It must distinctly be understood that in printing the following statement we take no responsibility whatever for its assertions. It is an official statement of things as official Peking sees them, the aim of which seems evident. As such it is printed purely for purposes of interest.

Peking, Oct. 19.

The following statement from official sources has been handed to Reuter's Agency for publication:

The news that Reuter cabled from London that upon Dr. W. W. Yen's assumption of office as chairman of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance, the prices of the Chinese bonds have gone up on the London market, must be taken as a particularly encouraging indication of the confidence of the financial world in the character of Dr. Yen and of its realization of the importance of his commission. Any honest effort on the part of the Chinese Government towards re-organizing and stabilizing its finances is immediately reflected in the London and New York financial markets. Although the present Commission does not pretend to solve all the financial problems of China, it is admitted on all sides that its work is undoubtedly an important move in the right direction. The earnestness which Dr. Yen and his associates have manifested in their work gives rise to the hope that the task before them will be undertaken, despite its enormous difficulties in such a thorough, methodical and efficient manner as will justify the expectations of the public in the achievements of the Commission.

THE OBJECTS IN VIEW.

As finance is unquestionably the most pressing problem of the moment, any light thrown upon the work of the Commission in its progressive stages will be welcomed by Chinese and foreigners alike.

In the past fortnight, the Commission has directed its initial labour towards completing the details of its organization and drawing up a definite programme for its own work, both of which, owing to the intricate aspects of finance, have to be carefully arranged, in order to produce a maximum of result. The Commission has, for the present, classified its work under three main headings:

- (1) The ascertaining of the entire indebtedness of the Chinese Government, including that of the Chiao-tungpu.
- (2) The examining of the revenues of the Central Government and the possibilities of increasing them.
- (3) The bringing about of an agree-

ment between the Central Government and the Provinces for effecting the division of revenue in accordance with the Constitution that clearly defines what portion of the provincial taxation should support the Central Government and what the provinces, as pillars of the Central Government, are entitled to retain for their own use.

Under this division, close study will be extended to the national budget, the auditing system and other kindred subjects, such as the improvement of the tax and monetary system, etc.

From the above it will be noted that the first and second divisions relate to matters requiring immediate attention, and the third to questions, which are less urgent and whose solution requires more time for consideration.

COMMISSION'S GREAT CLAIM.

As the keynote of the Commission is fairness and justice in its investigations and recommendations, certain general principles have been adopted with regard to debts, viz: foreign and domestic loans are both to be consolidated, the loans of the Chiao-tungpu to receive equal treatment, a plan for a sinking fund to be formulated and regulations governing the proper use of such fund to be outlined.

Regarding the debts of the Tsaichengpu (Ministry of Finance), various publications of the same have appeared from time to time, but the list published by the Government which includes all the loans to the end of September, 1922, (see China Year Book for list) offers a very good basis to build upon. The Chiao-tungpu has prepared a list to January of this year. The list of the Commission will include, whenever possible, later loans, and both capital and interest will be calculated according to the present arrangement, up to the end of this year.

Domestic loans will need more intimate examination than foreign loans, as the former have often been contracted under conditions that are unusual and not found in the latter, and are, therefore, more complicated.

The Commission is preparing tables which will be sent to the Tsaichengpu and Chiao-tungpu as well as the creditors to be filled in for the purpose of comparison. It is evident that, when the figures returned by the two parties should agree, there would be less difficulty for the Commission in establishing the accuracy of the amounts of China's debts.

The technical Members of the Commission have displayed much enthusiasm in their work, and, notwithstanding the laborious and complex nature of their duties, they are fully confident that some workable plan or plans of consolidation will be evolved and submitted to the Government for its adoption.—Reuter.

Mrs. J. H. Everall, announces the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy Jansen, to Mr. George Morton Rosse, of the Chinese Postal Service.

WAR RUMOURS IN HONAN

Passenger Service Delayed By Troop Train: Reported Mutiny of Soldiers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueitehfu, Ho., Oct. 17.

There has been a good deal of suppressed excitement in the city the past two days owing to the movement of troops. Soldiers and provision waggons are heading station-wards and the railway station platform and vicinity presented a busy scene today. It is generally reported that Lao Yang-jen's men are on the move, as well as the troops of the "Chen T'ai" and the belief is that they are travelling North via Shantung in order to fight Chang Tso-lin. This afternoon a long troop train was halted at Kueiteh station and this was headed east for Shantung. The regular passenger train from Kaifeng was three hours late, out of a four hour run, due to the fact that the engine was detached from the passenger train and attached to a troop train. Five trains travelling east passed this passenger train as it was stalled at the railway siding.

A SHARP BATTLE.

Railway officials informed us that the regular troops at Momu had mutinied yesterday, October 16, and that quite a sharp battle had taken place.

For the past two days a steady train of Chinese carts travelled back and forth between the railway station and the city, and neither love nor money could secure a cart for the use of any civilian.

THE EASTERN PEACE MOVEMENT

Actions in Hangchow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Oct. 18.

Yesterday some of the chief gentry called on the Tuban to consult him with regard to Kiangsi joining the peace concord; the interview I understand was satisfactory. The British Consul had also an interview with him. News comes through that Taichow is recruiting, but for what purpose is not revealed. The Military Governor yesterday visited the military stores.

The Wenchow students are up in arms over the rumours filtering through about the alleged bad treatment of their compatriots in Japan.

The harvest has been reaped almost without a shower of rain. Rain is very much needed and we hope it will come soon.

CANTONESE TROOPS IN KUANGSI

Piecrust Promises Easily Forgotten: Gen. Ngai Bong-ping's Sway Extended

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liuchow, Si., Oct. 4.

Early in July when the Kuangtung forces under command of General Ngai Bong-ping invaded Kuangsi and occupied the port city of Wuchow, it was with the express understanding that this control would not be extended to other parts of the province and the Canton troops would be withdrawn as soon as a peaceful settlement was made with the Kuangsi authorities. But promises made in the excitement of battle are easily forgotten. The camel's nose once in the tent door is apt to be followed by his whole body when opportunity arises. This seems to be case with the Kuangtung rule in Kuangsi. The Canton forces were hardly settled in their new nest before Commander Feng who had remained in power in Wuchow was shorn of his strength. His soldiers were either disarmed or made to wear the badge of his successor and he himself was thrown into prison like a common prisoner, manacled and heavily guarded.

Then the Canton control began to extend. Gunboats and land forces were sent up the West river. The Kuangsi soldiers fell back as the conquerors advanced until the city of Tengun was reached, and this too fell into their hands with scarcely an effort. Some of the Kuangsi forces made their retreat in time and others were disarmed and sent adrift to find their comrades later on. The Kuangtung advance continued until the thriving market town of Meng-Kiang fell into their hands. This was made an outpost and a garrison stationed here.

Meanwhile the Kuangsi Gen. Lin Chen-t'ing was not idle. He too began to play the game. Already men under his command had swooped down on the city of Tsinchow and driven the feeble forces of Gen. Liu T'ung-ch'en, a Kuangtung sympathizer, into the hills where they still remain preying on the launches that ply the Liuchow river and demanding a heavy military fee in lieu of being plundered. Almost at the same time Commander Han received orders from Gen. Lin to surround Liuchow and soon this city too was occupied by his forces. Commander Liu Ping-kuen was defeated in several skirmishes and finally retreated to the borders of Kueichow with two thousand of his men.

COMPARATIVE PEACE.

These new developments have meant peace for this part of the province. The upper reaches of the rivers were opened up to launch and native boat traffic, and the highways made compara-

tively safe for pedestrians and merchants to travel at will. Robberies have decreased and kidnapping is seldom heard of any more. However, the lower sections of the Liu river are still held by the scattered forces of Commander Liu and these demand such a heavy toll from the launches that boat traffic has almost ceased and business is consequently crippled. Salt is selling for \$20.00 a picul and other commodities cannot be secured for love or money. If the launch traffic could be resumed as it was three years ago there is no reason why this district should not quickly recover from the waste of war and the distractions that have beset her during the last three years.

Crops this year are poor. The early crop was but fair in its yield and the second crop appeared to be somewhat better, but later a grub appeared which ate the growing stalks. In many districts it has almost completely spoiled the crop. The fact that few launches have been running has prevented the export of rice; otherwise, the coming months might bring poverty if not famine to many living in this district.

THE LONG SIEGE OF WAICHOW

Yunnanese Supporters Growing Weary: The March on Peking

Canton, Oct. 16.

Very little fighting has been reported from eastern Kuangtung during the last few days, and the issue between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming has not been finally decided as was expected. Waichow is still able to face bombardment. Reports from Constitutionalist sources state that the inhabitants of Waichow are starving and will soon force the military authorities there to surrender.

Another report is being circulated that the followers of General Chen are considering asking for an armistice, which will lead to a compromise so that a joint effort may be made to undertake a strong Northern expedition against President Tsao Kum, whom many of General Chen's men also oppose.

In the meantime, Dr. Sun has ordered the Civil Governor of Kuangtung to prepare for food relief for Waichow, which he believes must fall shortly.

THE PEKING EXPEDITION.

At the same time Dr. Sun has issued calls on Marshal Tuan Chijui, General Lu Yung-shiang, General Chang Tso-Lin, and others to organize expeditions against Peking and to punish the members of Parliament within their jurisdiction. In Kuangtung some 32 members of Parliament, headed by Mr. Yeh Hsia-sheng, are being denounced as traitors, for having voted for Marshal

Tsao Kun as President. The Cantonese organizations in Shanghai have urged the Canton authorities to expel these "traitors" from the province upon their return and deprive them of their citizenship during their absence.

Gradual developments in favour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are shown by the action of General Chiang Kuang-liang, commander of the Third Army Corps of the Yunnanese Army, last week in circulating a statement offering to return all the revenue posts, which he had recently seized, to the proper authorities and asking for the future provisioning of his corps to be provided by the General Headquarters. That General Chiang should issue this statement and take action independently without the support and advice of his superior officer, General Yang Hsi-min, is causing some concern here, as this confirms to a great extent the widely reported demoralization of the Yunnanese army and may cause extraordinary action on the part of those immediately concerned.—Reuter.

RESTAURANT STRIKE IN CANTON

Ended after a Month's Struggle

Canton, Oct. 16.

The restaurant strike in Canton which started on September 19 as a protest against the proposed meal tax, ended to-day, after nearly a month, in a moral victory for the restaurant-keepers but one which is also favourable to the Government. The tax, as was first proposed, was to be collected by a syndicate which was offering \$220,000 annually to the provisional Bureau of Finance for a term of years. According to the compromise agreed upon between the Civil Governor and the proprietors' and waiters' guilds of the restaurants, the restaurants will independently contribute \$220,000 for a year only for the aid of Government education and will hand the proceeds directly to the Bureau of Education. They will stop payment upon the return of Kuangtung to normal conditions, when the Government will be able to look after the educational department without resorting to unusual financial measures.

The Commissioner of Finance is not pleased with the arrangement made by the Civil Governor, who has taken a hand in the matter contrary to the usual procedure and has now referred the whole matter of a settlement with the syndicate to the Chief Executive office.

The fire-cracker factories in Canton are still suspending work as a protest against the stamp duty on their products. They claim that they have been taxed enough, when they have had to pay heavily on saltpetre and other skins.—Reuter.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN HUNAN

Tyrannous Soldiers Stop Intercourse: Exciting Journey by Launch: Defeated Troops' Exit from Capital: How to Unite Hunan Men

From Our Own Correspondent.

(Changsha, Hun., Oct. 10.

Things continue to go on in the dull way into which they have dropped. For a week or so, the Tai-sheng-chang Co. had been allowed to run launches to Siangtan. This morning, after allowing it to start and to get two thirds of the way there, the Chao soldiers stopped a launch at I-chia-wan and informed it that they had received strict orders to allow no boats, foreign or Chinese to proceed up river. No explanation of the order was given. The launch had to return.

The river has dropped so that the foreign steamers cannot come up. The almost complete absence of anything moving on the river is the more marked. A few small boats cross to the island; but no one gets from the island to the left mainland. By this time, the water towards the top of the island will be only a few feet and a man could wade across. If the Tan soldiers attempt an attack on the Chao soldiers on the island, they could easily outnumber them, and then we should have the two lined up face to face all the length of the city. Happily, the Tan soldiers do not seem in the mood to risk the attack which would come on their front ranks if they tried to ford the shallow passage.

BUSINESS MEN HARMED.

Whether the Tan troops are deliberately attempting to win over the Chao soldiers by parleying at Gen. Lu's, or whether they have no one able to lead them, is a problem. At any rate this utter stopping of all intercourse with Changsha by river, is doing the business men a great deal of harm. The utter uselessness of the embargoes which are placed by both sides, is what strikes the outsider. Ordinary boat traffic could not make any difference to the ultimate outcome of the struggle between the troops. Neither soldiers nor arms could be conveyed—smuggled, rather, to any appreciable degree if traffic went on as usual. Occasional inspection, though in itself a great nuisance, would be a bagatelle compared to this utter stopping. One goes for a walk on the river bund and the whole stretch visible is empty of any traffic; whereas ordinarily it is quite a busy part of the Siang.

Dealers in minerals are being badly hit. The mines beyond Hengchow are, of course in Tan's hands. Tan has been paid considerable advances in the expectation that he would have been here a month ago. The only result is a complaint on the part of Gen. Chao at their illegal action in dealing with Gen. Tan.

Oct. 11.

I have been privileged to see three private letters from American and British missionaries who made a journey from Changsha to Yiyang by launch last week. A considerable party of missionaries who wanted to reach Yiyang had got stranded in Changsha, unable to cross the river to go by road, unable to charter launch or sailing boat to attempt to go down the Siang with Chao troops on the right and Tan troops on the left bank. The falling water made the Tai-sheng-chang company anxious that it should not have all its launches stranded at Changsha for the winter. They resolved, therefore, to try to run the gauntlet with three launches which were to start with the K.K.K. steamer "Siangkiang Maru" on the morning of Thursday, October 4.

The company let the Yiyang party charter one of the three launches, intending that it should go by itself the last twenty miles of the Yiyang river, leaving the other two to branch off in the delta formed by the three rivers, Siang, Tzu and Yuan on the south side of the Tungting Lake. In order to make matters sure, the authorities on both sides were consulted and both agreed that the launch should be unmolested on its way. The Chao soldiers on the right bank, kept the promise. The soldiers on the left bank succeeded in wounding one man on the launch between Changsha and the head-quarters of the major who gave the promise, which are less than five miles below the city; and as they were passing those head-quarters, they wounded a second man on board the Siangkiang itself.

A PERFECT FUSILADE.

The accounts which we received tell us that the firing began before the boats got clear of the islands which lie for a mile or two along the west bank and the very first firing wounded one man on the launch. It recommenced at the major's quarters and there the Siangkiang returned the fire with some rounds from her machine gun. Every mile or two, there were more rifle shots and more returns from the Siangkiang. At a small town about 20 miles down, Tsing-kang, where the steamers would be running to at the present state of the river when they can no longer reach Changsha, there was a perfect fusilade, and the launch on which the party were travelling was allowed to tie up to the east side of the river steamer.

When it came to the time to part company, it is not to be wondered at that the launch crew

decided to stick close to the Siangkiang. Two or three miles this side of Siangyin, the river is divided into two channels by an island about fifteen miles long. The shortest channel to Yiyang lies on an opening on the west side of this island about opposite Siangyin, which is on the east side. At the north side of the island, there is a small street-town at which passengers for Yiyang are landed from the river steamers. But not far from there, a launch was passed towing a large junk, both full of what the launchmen took to be northern soldiers. Doubtless, this was a powerful factor in deciding them not to attempt the direct road to Yiyang, but to go first to Yuangkiang, and to do that, even, not by the nearer channels of the delta, but by going into the open lake.

AN UNPLEASANT TIME.

Having decided this, it was necessary to pick out a safe anchorage for the night. Lukou, a little town 20 miles only from Yochow itself was selected, and was safely reached about 5 p.m. That night a strong wind blew all the time, and the passengers on the launch had by no means a pleasant time of it. When they started next morning at dawn, the waves were very high: the launch was somewhat overladen, for in addition to the missionaries, it took a party of professors and students who were trying to get to the new Lutheran University opened on the hills opposite Yiyang. One of the ladies declared a preference to the firing over the storm. Happily, however, it died down, and without any further encounters, they made Yuangkiang city that afternoon, and starting again next morning, got to Yiyang before midday, on the Saturday. As the whole party were obliged to go on board on Wednesday night (because the strict martial law would have hindered their getting out of the city in time to catch the boats on Thursday morning) they were over 50 hours on board to do a journey which usually takes under ten.

The strong night wind was repeated a night or two ago. Some 80 or 90 boats were stopped at Tsingkiang, unable to get on shore or buy anything. They had run short of all sorts of things. In desperation, they also determined to run the gauntlet, and setting sail after dark, they ran up the river at a speed little less than a launch, fired at furiously from both banks. They reached Changsha with less than 40 casualties, six fatal. Where but in China could you find two armies laying siege to twenty miles of river and letting sixty unarmed boats sail through the siege fired at all the way with less than two casualties a mile!

Defeated Troops Leave Changsha

Oct. 15.

My monthly visit to a country town, Yunganshih, just over the border of the county of Liuyang.

this week end rewarded me with some interesting news. We had received information that the "red-yellow" armlets had been driven out of Pingkiang, but none as to how "black and whites" on the east side of the river, had progressed. A company of the defeated Hupeh troops—Gen. Hsia's soldiers—were already at Yung-an-shih when I arrived, and as it was getting dusk, there were two sentries guarding the entry to the town. Before dawn on Sunday morning, the bugles were playing the company out of the town towards Changsha, though we heard later in the day that after going some ten li along the main road they turned off. No one could tell me anything further.

It seems that the "black and whites" who turned them out are under the command of Col. (that title seems to be going out of use and everybody above a major becomes a "general" in common talk) Chang Min-chien. They are all, or nearly all from the two counties of Pingkiang and Siangyin. They were in Changsha when the Chao troops left. When Changsha changed hands they retreated towards their homes. Doubtless some of them became ordinary peasants in their own homes. They kept a good look out on the manner of defence which was arranged at Pingkiang. When the troops there fell below a certain minimum, their armlets and accoutrements were all forthcoming and—in an enclave, with Chao troops and northern troops on all sides (Pingkiang touches Hupeh for some length of its borders)—they have managed to win back a foothold. How long they will retain it is not a fitting subject for prophecy.

WHAT PEACE TALK MEANS.

Returning here, I find a considerable amount of emotion. There was more firing on Saturday night than on any previous occasion; and last evening for the first time, some of the streets of the city, especially those in the neighbourhood of the governor's yamen were barricaded. Saturday was a misty evening, and any sentry on either side could "see" anything requisite for his firing. Both sides have promised each other and all others that "we" will not fire on "you" unless "you" first fire on "us". While there is abundant evidence that both sides have done a lot of firing there is not a tittle of evidence to show which side has broken the engagement. A well attended meeting at the Chamber of Commerce this morning took the matter into consideration. An influential deputation was commissioned to visit Gen. Chao in the city, the consular body and any official on the west side with whom they might manage to get an interview.

They saw Gen. Chao early in the afternoon. He stated that he could not see his way to evacuate Changsha itself. But, if the western troops would withdraw

five miles from the river bank and the Yoluh Hill, he would withdraw his troops from the Island (i.e. if they would go five miles to the west, he would go five hundred yards to the east!) When asked by one of the foreign civilians whom they wished to accompany them whether they would *guarantee* the fulfilment of the promise, a very decided negative was the unanimous answer of the deputation. That incident is about the sort of thing that has been masquerading under the guise of "peace talk" both at Siangtan and here in Changsha.

BELLING THE CAT.

From Gen. Chao, the deputation visited the U. S. Consul and asked him whether the consular body would intervene. He informed them that the four consuls had already considered the possibilities of being asked to intervene and had decided that they could only see their way to do so if both sides agreed to ask them to do so. He added that one consul had received strict instructions not to intervene. He, therefore, could not hold out much hope of an affirmative answer from the next meeting of the consuls which was to take place the next morning.

The question as to how an interview with anyone on the west shore could be arranged was a veritable rendering of the old fable "who will bell the cat?". No boats are allowed to cross from one side of the river to the other; whoever tries to evade the regulation is mercilessly fired on from the bank to which he wishes to go. But the island which lies decidedly on the west side of the river, is in the hands of the east side troops. It was therefore only a question of who could get from the island to the mainland. As it was already well on in the afternoon and both sides are given to indiscriminate shooting after dark, it was considered best to ask Mr. Lo, a quondam general, and the most respected of those in all Hunan,—one whom all other generals salute with the title "Lao Shih" (i.e. "Old Teacher"),—who lives on the island, to bell the cat. He was good enough to consent.

The "cat" was not in a mood to be belled yesterday afternoon. Ex-Gen. Lo was not allowed to land on the mainland and no interview was possible. This morning, the consuls met and reaffirmed their former decision.

Late yesterday evening a foreigner arrived by the military train who had got stranded down the river. He went to meet his family who were coming by the "Tung-wo" last Friday, but passed them on the way.

The river steamer had been unable to stop at Tsing-kang as the water was falling rapidly and went on down to Lu-lin-tan leaving directions to the down-going launch to follow. After staying two days at Siangyin, the down passenger travelled off to the railway and at Pehshui, the station this side of Mi-lo, was

given a pass by the military allowing him to come on with the next train. With him came all the Chao soldiers who had been quartered at that station. They all stated that the next train in would bring on northern soldiers from Yochow to Peh-shui. Meanwhile, Changsha is rapidly emptying of Chao's men. They have been travelling south by every train that could be put together for some days. It is quite possible that before this gets into print, we may have northern soldiers here. Possible—but it is not possible that northern and Hunan soldiers will fight side by side. If northern soldiers come straight here, the day of unification of the Hunan men will not be far off. Certain of the officers, Chao Heng-ti, Tang Sheng-chih, and possibly Yeh Kai-hsing also, will hardly find any place amongst the rest of the Hunan men; but other officers and especially the rank and file will be quite able to fight with the men who for the past two months have been enemy soldiers.

OFFICER SHOT.

News from Siangtan makes it popularly thought that the days of "neutrality" on the part of the 2nd. division (Gen. Lu Ti-ping) are numbered. On Sunday last, Col. Yuan Chih was shot as he was travelling from the generals' headquarters some five or six miles from Siangtan to his own quarters at Siangtan. There can be little doubt that Gen. Lu must have known and at least not disapproved of the deed. Col. Yuan was one of the pupils at a former military academy in Canton at which Chao Heng-ti was a professor. Col. Yuan, it is thought, was too pro-Chao; hence his death.

PEACEFUL BUT NOT CAUGHT NAPPING

The Tuchun With "the Big Stick": A Well Drilled Army

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Oct. 23.

"Normalcy" expresses the outward aspects of affairs in Nanking. Tuchun Ch'i is a man of peace. He seeks no trouble and he is not going to take any step to break the peace. There is evidence, however, that he is on the other hand not going to be found napping. He is "walking softly and carrying the big stick." Reports from those who know go to show that both in his army, which is well drilled, and in his aviation corps, which is small but effective, he is prepared for eventualities should such arise. Aeroplane practice and the moving of troops is of such daily occurrence as to attract little attention. It is only a surmise as to what is beneath the surface that arouses suspicion and even then, unless all signs fail, no trouble is to be expected toward cold weather. I can hear no confirmation of the report that reached Shanghai of the threatened mutiny of troops in Nanking.

CAPTURED MISSIONARY LADIES

Still in Bondage: Fears for Their Safety: Rescue Operations:
Wu Pei-fu Bestirring Himself: Bandits' Modest Demands

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Oct. 15.

H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Mr. P. Grant Jones, who has been in Kaifeng for the past two weeks in connexion with the abduction of Misses Darroch and Sharp by Fan Ming-hsin's brigand band, has just returned from a trip to Loyang where he interviewed the High Inspecting Commissioner, Wu Pei-fu. Mr. Grant Jones was shown a good deal of consideration by the Inspector-General, and feels that his visit may be productive of much good.

General Wu deprecated the inadequacy of the military measures that have so far failed to secure the release of the captive ladies and assured the Vice-Consul on his word of honour that no harm should result to the ladies. Fan Ming-hsin, the bandit leader was personally known to him and he would devise such means that he could carry out his promise. He would further send circular telegrams to all military and civil officials throughout the district, and to all garrison commanders that they should aid in carrying out his plans. The brigands are now in the Nanyang prefecture, and the Inspector General would send part of his own third division to co-operate in the work of liberating the ladies.

ROBBER SOLDIERS.

Apropos of the plans that were successful in Lao Yang-jen's case it is interesting to know the sequel of that affair. At the very present moment, if rumour can be depended on, there is a very interesting situation developing. For some time the vernacular papers have been featuring the news that Lao Yang-jen was nearing a crisis. According to all reports from reliable sources his conduct of his military duties in his district has been exactly what the forecasts anticipated. His men were robbers and they have acted the part since they have been made soldiers.

His superiors have not been ignorant of the course of events and for some time have been moving troops that have been proved trustworthy into the neighbourhood. Street reports to-night have it that General Wu sent word to Lao Yang-jen to assemble his men and start for Szechuan to take part in the military operations there. His answer is reported to have been that he was very willing to go, but that he had no ammunition, and could not go without it. When he was assured that he would receive a supply of ammunition in Hankow, he is said to have flatly refused to stir from his district. And so the city is full of rumours that an engagement is now going on between his

troops and the loyal men that have been sent into the district.

Letters have just been received by Crechenghsien residents here to the effect that brigands have carried away members of their families. It may be that Checheng is in the line of Lao Yang-jen's march across country, and if so he is undoubtedly making for his old haunts in the very district that Fan Ming-shin has now attained . . . the mountains of southwest Honan. These reports of fighting between Lao Yang-jen and his chief are still circumstantial and I pass them on with a certain amount of reserve, but if true they are what the Chinese press have been foretelling for some time past. And if true the whole affair may have a very serious phase with respect to the plane for the liberation of the two unfortunate ladies, whose time at present cannot be a very a very happy one, and whose friends most anxiously await news of their release.

POSITION UNSATISFACTORY IN THE EXTREME.

Apropos of my recent despatch telling you that the C. I. Mission ladies, Misses Darroch and Sharp, were reported as being in the mountains, held prisoners by Fan Ming-hsin's bandits, I am now in a position to confirm this.

The Rev. L. S. Joyce, Director of the C. I. M. for this province has been hot-on-foot after the brigands, and reports under date of the 14th inst that the brigands were located some 50 miles west of the city of Paofeng. Yesterday another message was received by the British Vice-Consul from Rev. David Vikner of Paofeng, with whom Mr. Joyce has been the staying since getting into that western district, which reads as follows "Brigands have gained the mountains, and demand as their condition (for the release of the ladies) that they be enrolled into the army. Position of the ladies unsatisfactory in the extreme."

This but bears out what we have been surmising all along, and it now depends upon the military executive of the district whether this condition will be met. It is not unknown that General Wu will not feel like meeting this condition.

In my despatch of yesterday I informed you that rumours were rife that the men under Lao Yang-jen, situated in the Kueiteh Prefecture were being disarmed by the men of Generals Wu and Chang. The Military Governor denies this report in the local press. A few days will be sufficient to establish the truth of the reports.

Brigands' Impregnable Stronghold

Oct. 18

Your issue of the 16th contained Reuter cables of the 15th from Peking to the effect that Misses Darroch and Sharp had been released after three days hard fighting between the troops and brigands, and were on their way to Kaifeng.

I sent you a despatch yesterday that shows how fictitious is this piece of news. In explanation of Mr. Vikner's message stating that the ladies were now in the mountains and that the only condition on which they would be released would be the reception of the bandits into the army, Mr. Joyce writes as follows:—

"The brigands are now in the mountains where military operations are useless. The Sihwa Christians that were with them have come out and report that the ladies have lost all their stores and clothing on the march and that their condition is very pitiable. I have sent in a parcel to them."

When we remember the hardships of very ordinary travel in the interior of China under the very best conditions and then compare even this with the rushed marches, constant danger from the pursuing militia, and the growing cold of these later nights for ladies not well provided, we can begin to realize the truth of Mr. Joyce's remark that their condition is "pitiable."

The authorities, both British and Chinese, are doing all that can be done to hasten their release, but it must now be done, as at Lincheng, by negotiation and may not be a very quick affair.

Bandits' Modest Demands

Oct. 19.

Word has just been received here from the Rev. F. S. Joyce, who is tenaciously following up the bandits, giving a heartrending description of the condition of the captives. A messenger had returned from seeing the two ladies, and reported that in the recent engagement between the bandits and the troops, the bedding and extra clothing of the ladies was lost. They had only the thin ragged clothing they wore, a thin coverlet for both of them, and were suffering from insufficient food. The messenger reported the matter to the bandit leader Fan, and obtained money from him wherewith he purchased some food and urgent necessities for the ladies. Mr. Joyce is now getting together other things which will be forwarded to the captives.

NO CONCERTED ACTION.

With this comes a story of the inefficiency and helplessness and indifference of both authorities and soldiers. There seems to be no co-ordination of forces, no

plan or definite concerted action, and no one on the spot with full authority to undertake negotiations. Demands are referred to Kaifeng, and by the time an answer is received back the conditions have changed. The bandits are not asking for a ransom, but only that they be received into the regular army, yet Gen-Wu Pei-fu has strongly opposed this, and he has the final say in the matter.

The number to be received was to be under a thousand, but this district is notorious as the haunt of bandits, and it is said that local bandits in great numbers are joining the original band, so that the demand now is that 3000 should be enrolled. It seems pretty certain that there is no other way of obtaining the release of the ladies than by agreeing to the bandits demands, however bad the principle, and then the authorities should set themselves to the task they should have accomplished last year when they were in the same predicament, that is, clean up the bandits in the Province in order that such a contingency shall not happen again.

GUARDS WITHOLD AID.

One matter which calls for a searching investigation is the fact that when the local militia pressing the bandits, local guards at Lushan and other places did not come to their aid. Had they done so there was every possibility of the whole bandit band being finally disposed of.

There is a rumour from Chinese sources to-day that the bandits have now moved further west into Sunghsien. If this is so then it is hopeless to expect anything to be done by the military, and the sooner the authorities come to terms with the bandits the better, before their demands are increased.

A telegram has come to-night reporting trouble at Kweiteifu, and the official has asked the foreigners living outside the city walls to come into the city at night fall.

Still in Bondage

Kaifeng, Oct. 19.

The Lushan bandits are ready to negotiate for the release of Miss Darroch and Miss Sharp, but no local official has sufficient authority to accept any terms.

Oct. 20.

Three thousand soldiers have arrived at Lushan for operations against the bandits who have moved the foreign ladies to an inaccessible fortress at Lopochi.

Local opinion considers that the soldiers' instructions are impracticable and that they may possibly endanger the lives of the captives in which case the demands of the bandits should be accepted.—**Reuter.**

THE National Associated Chambers of Commerce will hold their annual meeting at Tsinanfu, Shantung, on December 1 next.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF UPPER YANGTZE

Steamer's Fight at Chungking: Vessels Again in Danger: Soldiers Drowned in Overturned Sampan

Ichang, Oct. 19.

The Tehyang Maru, from Chungking, reports that, on October 16 after the First Army had entered the city, four sampans manned by soldiers were sent to search the steamer. On their attempting to board the vessel, the naval guard opened fire with machine-guns and some of the soldiers were hit. During the fighting the sampans overturned, causing the soldiers to be thrown into the water to the number of 50, all of whom were killed or drowned. Soldiers on shore thereupon opened fire on the steamer, which replied. One sailor and two naval guards were wounded. In the meantime steam had been raised and the Tehyang Maru got away at 4.30 p.m., carrying 26 pieces of cargo and 31 passengers.—**Reuter.**

Peking, Oct. 20.

With reference to the Tehyang Maru incident, other messages from Ichang to Peking state that, following the capture of Chungking, about 500 soldiers of the First Army opened fire on the Tehyang Maru with rifles and then about 50 of them attempted to board the steamer. The Captain of the Tehyang Maru, fearing looting, replied and at the same time weighed anchor for Ichang.

The Yiyang Maru left Fowchow yesterday for Ichang escorted by the gunboat Toba.

Another incident is also reported from Ichang. The Yungyang Maru which was to have sailed from Ichang for Wansien on October 16 was boarded by 15 soldiers with boxes presumably containing ammunition and passages were demanded. The Captain refused and finally postponed sailing indefinitely rather than carry ammunition. The passengers, therefore, returned to shore and the soldiers eventually did likewise.—**Reuter.**

Ichang, Oct. 20.

The Yiyang Maru has been repaired and arrived here yesterday afternoon under her own steam escorted by the gunboat Toba.—**Reuter.**

Japanese Steamers Again in Danger

Peking, Oct. 23.

Learning that the Szechuan First Army intended to occupy Fowchow, the Japanese decided to remove the steamer Iyang Maru. As General Tang Shih-mou had threatened to fire on

Japanese steamers passing the upper rapids, a Japanese gunboat was sent to escort the steamer which left for Ichang on October 19. The First Army has since occupied Fowchow. The Second Army has retreated in line to Wansien, Liangshan and Tienkang.—**Reuter.**

Admiral Leveson on the Spot

From Our Own Correspondent

Ichang, Oct. 17.

Conditions up river do not improve. Several ships are lying here unable to leave for Chungking. They can get there, but it is impossible to discharge their cargo.

Admiral Leveson, and his staff recently passed through Ichang on their way up river to study the question, and it may be that his visit to the district may result in something being done to safeguard British shipping.

H. M. S. Cockchafer is said to be going up to Chungking. This is the first winter that she has remained up there, as formerly she returned to the lower reaches before the river fell to its winter level. Once up she will be unable to come down until next May.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON TEH YANG MARU

Vessel Attacked By Sampan: Ma- chine Guns Used in Defence: Boats Sunk and All Killed

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Oct. 19.

The Teh Yang Maru arrived here yesterday and brought the following story of an armed attack made upon her at Chungking. Several sampans put off, and while some distance away they began to fire on her. The armed guard on board returned the fire with machine guns, with the result that all on the sampans were killed, and the boats sunk; three of the guard were wounded. The Alice Dollar was badly fired on when going alongside her berth at Chungking last trip, and one of the armed guard on board received a slight wound.

About midnight two nights ago firing was heard in the harbour, and in the morning two wounded were brought into the hospital. The story told was that they and several others were engaged to take opium off one of the ships. They had 10 loads on board their sampan and were taking it across the river in the charge of soldiers and they were attacked by other soldiers, both sides firing with the result that two men were killed and two wounded. The amount of opium they had is said to be but a small part of all that was on the one steamer.

A NUTSHELL OF NEWS FROM HANGCHOW

Assembly Waiting for a Quorum:
Farical Guild Resolutions:
New Quay: Y. W.
C. A. Guests

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Oct. 23.

The City is quiet and the Assembly is still waiting for a quorum. The various Guilds meet and discuss things, local and general, but resolutions "brought in" are not "carried out." Rice is arriving in great quantities and the price is falling a little. A new quay is to be built at Songmachang where the motor cars start for Yuhang. The British Consul left to-day for Ningpo.

The National Y.W.C.A. convention is being held here. Yesterday the delegates were welcomed most heartily by the Union Committee in Dr. Main's Lecture Hall and several addresses of welcome were given by the Church, Hospital, and Schools. These days are full of discussions and special lectures are delivered at night in the Siu Ying Hotel by the Lake side where the guests are accommodated. Dr. Lew of Peking gave a thrilling address last night. The Association is growing rapidly and they are expressing it as their conviction that the principles of Christ be applied fully in all work they undertake.

CANTON PROPERTY SEIZURE

A Man Named Lum

In view of the sensational statements of the condition of Canton made in our correspondence columns to-day the following from the "S. C. Morning Post" is specially interesting.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Long To Mee in Honam was recently held at Yan Chai Hospital to discuss ways and means by which to deal with the person, one Lum, who reported to the government that all the lands in Long To Mee belong to the government, says that "Canton Daily News." The land in question contains several hundred houses occupied by more than 10,000 people of all means. Men and women and even children were seen at the meeting. There must have been at least 3,000 in all. The spacious compound of the hospital was not sufficient to accommodate all who attended.

The meeting started with one man rising to explain the object of the meeting. Another declared that Lum was worse than a dog and a traitor. He was fol-

HOW BANDITS ARE MADE

Subordinate Outlawed By Wu
Pei-fu: "A Lively Winter"
Forecasted

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueitehfu, Ho., Oct. 21.

Excitement is running high in our city at this time, especially in military circles. I stated in a previous letter that Lao Yang-jen and his men were going north. This has proved to be without foundation, and the cause of the excitement is now openly known. A short time ago Lao Yang-jen was ordered to Szechuan by his superior Gen. Wu Pei-fu. The former refused to move and as a result a very definite attempt is being made to effect his capture. Troops have been sent down from Kaifeng and these, together with the troops of this district have all gone south towards Luyi which is Lao Yang-jen's headquarters. Surprise attacks were made on some of the smaller places surrounding Kueiteh, where Lao Yang-jen whose real surname is Chong, had soldiers stationed. These attacks, it was reported last night, met with varying success. At Ninghing a place about 40 li from Kueiteh, Chong had one *lien* of soldiers stationed. These were surrounded yesterday by the Governor's troops, but they fought their way through and escaped. At Checheng, Chong's men were captured.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

Strenuous efforts are being made to afford every protection to foreigners and we, who live outside the city walls have been ordered to spend the nights inside. So few soldiers have been left to garrison the city that it is impossible to give any adequate protection to those living outside.

It is reported that Lao Yang-jen has a force of approximately 5,000 men. His act of disobedience has outlawed him. His only course is to resist the troops, and he naturally will revert to the life of a bandit, and take his men with him. Failure to capture him at this time will ensure a lively winter for Chinese and foreigners alike in this part of the province.

lowed by several others all speaking vehemently against Lum who happens to be the father of the famous actress, Soo-chow-mui. Some threatened to pull down Lum's house. One challenged him to accompany him to the authorities to prove his allegation. Very soon several people began to speak at the same time. The meeting became uncontrollable and so adjourned. It was decided to hold another meeting soon.

BANDITS ON PE-HAN RAILWAY

Station Sacked: Hankow Express
Forced to Retreat

Peking, Oct. 24.

The "Peking Daily News" reports that 500 bandits yesterday morning sacked Kuanting Station, to the south of Chengchow. The express from Hankow arrived at Kuanting during the raid but retreated. The bandits fired on the train. The bullets struck but did not damage the engine. Troops were sent to Kuanting very soon after the raid and fighting ensued throughout the morning, resulting in the bandits being driven off.

According to an official report, the station-master and his family are missing from Kuanting.

The express is expected in Peking this morning. The afternoon train from Hankow has also failed to arrive.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 24.

The Hankow trains reached Peking early this morning. Traffic on the Peking-Hankow line is again normal.

Later reports show that the bandits numbered about 3,000. It is believed that they were under the leadership of the notorious Lao Yang-jen, who formerly served General Chao Ti. The raid occurred in the afternoon. Troops quickly arrived from Tehshenshiao and a brisk fight ensued, lasting until late at night and ending in the defeat of the bandits.

The casualties are unknown, but a sergeant of the railway guards was fatally wounded when the bandits first fired. The Chinese station-master and his family were carried off and the station was looted.

No confirmation hitherto has been received of an early report that this was the band holding the lady missionaries. It seems probable, however, from various reports, that the bandits intended to hold up the Hankow express, which obtained timely warning.—Reuter.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Peking, Oct. 24.

According to the latest official reports, the anti-Japanese movement in the Yangtze Valley has almost subsided, except at Hankow and Ichang, though another incident is reported from Shasi, where, on October 20, the head of a local society to assist the Chinese Government in its foreign relations, accompanied by about 100 other Chinese, visited Chinese merchants and complained that the latter had recently imported 1,300 bales of seaweed and dried fish on board a Japanese steamer and demanded that such should be burned or returned and gave notice of infliction of a fine of Tls. 10,000 upon the merchants concerned.—Reuter.

AN OFFICIAL WHO HUNTS BRIGANDS

Stern Repression by a General in N. Kiangsu: Death the Only Remedy

From Our Own Correspondent.

Haichow, Ku., Oct. 11.

We have read and heard with great pleasure that Luchien and Tsingkiangpu in North Kiangsu have been free of bandits than for many years, but it must not be assumed that their bandits have either been killed or converted to the peaceful life—they have simply moved a hundred miles north and east and for the last three months the Haichow district has had the worst experience in the memory of any one living. Our first judgment was that our veteran commander had been caught napping but subsequent events have shown how utterly helpless he was in such a condition.

These three adjoining counties were visited with heavy rains in July and August that submerged every road leading out west. The crops were then eight or ten feet high: every depression became a waterway through which boats could ply and once out of sight of a pursuer it was only by the purest chance that the bandits ever met the soldiers. Manifestly nothing could be done until the water went down and the crops were cut. These two events came at very nearly the same time and General Pei Pao-shan with all of his old time vigour went into action.

Pei realized two important facts: first was that except under his personal direction nothing could be expected. So he has constructed an automobile road leading west from Haichow straight to the Shantung border and his large motor bus is running over it every day. The second fact was, however he may have bargained with bandits in the past, that this was no time for it. I do not say that he has deliberately set out to create a blood feud between his soldiers and the robber bands but his actions look very much that way. After quite a few of his men and a valued officer were killed he seems to have made up his mind to execute on the spot every man he can catch. A few days ago he caught the mother of one of the tufei chiefs and as a pistol and ammunition were found concealed on her person he very promptly executed her and one of her younger sons.

A FORMIDABLE FOE.

In a fight on the border last Saturday and Sunday he tells me that he killed and wounded 30 of the bandits, took four alive and had them immediately shot. Ghastly measures, but as far as I can see the only possible course of action.

It is a great relief to know in

these troublous days one official who is doing his best, and while his course may not endear him to the anti-foreign element of his countrymen he deserves a full measure of praise for the careful attention he has given the foreign community here. Your correspondent's work takes him out to the very worst districts of all and it had been about decided that for the present at least that work would have to go uncarried for. General Pei on his own initiative has kept me fully informed as to the situation and much to my surprise called last week to say that he thought I could now go out. I went at once, and he himself was all over the country, busy as only a commander can be, yet found time to look me up and call on me every day. To tell the whole truth he was himself deceived by appearances and as a fight came off while I was out there he advised me to come in for a few days, but now has come in person to tell me I can go again.

Gen Pei has established three main camps on the new road at intervals of six or eight miles, the first being about 25 miles west of Haichow. He has put up a field telephone system and this with his autobus gives him a tremendous advantage in case of mobilizing his troops. A glance at his orderly camps, comprising several thousand men, with cavalry and machine-guns will convince any one that he means business. But it must not be forgotten that he is fighting no chicken thieves but a gang of hardbitten ruffians, who are led by courageous and highly intelligent chiefs. The ease with which these gangs can dissolve and reappear at a distant rendezvous in perfect fighting trim gives pause to even a seasoned commander.

PEASANTS PREFER THE BANDITS.

But in spite of these measures of such unprecedented vigour I never felt more pessimistic as to the immediate future than after this last trip out among the people. I might have known better but I am free to confess that I expected there would be in the country a general feeling of relief and rest after the last bloody months of robbery and violence. I found nothing of the sort. On the contrary there was the very bitterest grumbling at the presence of the soldiers all over the countryside. There was universal resentment at the high-handed way that General Pei's road was built. It is considered an outrage that he forced every family to furnish one man to work two days on the road. They admitted that he played no favourites but called out the rich and poor together, but the fact of actually being forced to do such an unheard of thing as build a road rankles in their hearts as a bitter injustice.

When I frankly expressed my lack of sympathy with their complaints and pointed out that only by building a road could General Pei hope to get the situation in

hand I was met with the frank declaration that they preferred the bandits to the soldiers every time. They expressed it thus: "Ninety-nine out of every hundred of us have no need to fear the robbers. There are dozens of villages containing not a single family of sufficient wealth to make them robber bait. Even of the well-to-do it may be said to be a gambling chance. But all classes, rich and poor suffer from soldiers. They commandeer our hay and grain, our chickens and eggs, the very mats on our beds and they are unbearably insolent along with it. We are promised three months of such occupation, at the end of which time we will be pretty well ruined." I reminded them that these soldiers surely had to eat and that it was a case of dog eat dog, for it is country custom to hide everything saleable or desirable when the soldiers come in sight and if the soldiers waited for the people to supply their needs at reasonable prices they would certainly starve, to which they good-naturedly agreed.

CHINA'S GREATEST PROBLEM.

It is generally taken for granted by both Chinese and foreign observers that the military could suppress banditry if they really so desired. But that is not true unless the meaning of the expression "military" be made wider than the common use of it as meaning the men higher up. Until this desire is felt by the petty officers and the rank and file of private soldiers the best and ablest commanders will find themselves hopelessly unable to cope with what has become China's greatest single problem.

THE FIRST MOTOR FROM PEKING TO JEHO

Peking, Oct. 22.

Captain Roque, French Military Attaché, and Mr. Nicolai of the Société Métallurgique last week drove the first motor car, a Citroen Caterpillar, to Jehol and back, overcoming the difficulties presented by rivers and other natural obstacles. Captain Roque and Mr. Nicolai consider that it would be possible, if a few improvements were made of the existing track, to make the trip in forty-eight hours.—Reuter.

MAJOR Dockray, who in July completed the wireless station at Kashgar for the Chinese Government under the contract entered into between the Marconi Company and the Chinese Government several years ago, and afterwards proceeded overland to India, has now reached Peking. The first and second stations were erected at Urga and Urumchi respectively. Major Dockray has been away from Peking on this work practically two years.

BIDING HIS TIME

**Chang Tso-lin's Able Speech:
Gauntlet Thrown Down:
Manchuria Watchful**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fakumen, Man., Oct. 10.

Prior to the invasion of Chihli last year, Marshal Chang Tso-lin invited the leading foreigners in Mukden to dinner. After dinner he made to them a speech of historic significance. That ominous event was recalled on the 1st instant, when a similar gathering took place. What exactly was intended this time by the Marshal's address, was by no means clear, either from the Chinese speech itself or the English translation. Nor was it evident why the guests were assembled in such a formal way on an occasion several days ahead of Commemoration day. Briefly, the speech contained three points. Dealing with his military opponent, the Marshal reminded his hearers of the high hopes they had placed last year in Wu Pei-fu. "Since his victory, what has he done for China? Where are your hopes now?" Next, coming to the immediate topic of burning interest, he declared that he would under no circumstances consent to the election of Tsao Kun to the Presidency, even if war had to be the result. Then lastly, he assured his guests that he did not propose to be the aggressor in a quarrel. "If they come and attack us, we shall defend ourselves. But if they let us alone, we shall not start an offensive against them."

A STATESMANLIKE UTTERANCE.

As thus analysed, the pronouncement is sufficiently clear, not to say, statesmanlike. Where the ambiguity arose was in the defiance of the new President. While, on the whole, the purpose of the statement may with hesitation be regarded as a pacific one, it looked as if the gauntlet were at the same time being thrown down for someone in Peking to pick up.

Apart from the Governor's address to the foreigners, backed up, after the election, by a telegram repudiating the authority of President Tsao, there are no signs of a trumpet-call to battle, but rather of a continuance of the watchful preparations now in progress for more than a year. Manchuria is still not ready. The arsenal at Mukden, upon which the chance of success in the field largely depends, is disappointing in its output. The artillery lost last year is hard to replace. Bombs for the aeroplanes are few in number. It is doubtful whether much General Staff reorganization has been carried through, in spite of the disastrous failure of the 1922 plan of campaign.

MANCHURIAN ARMY WATCHING.

The Manchurian Army, however, such as it is, is on the watch near the southern and south-western borders. Among the officers

there are many keen and capable men. Perhaps Chihli will think twice before attempting violently to overthrow independence. And then the ordinary citizen, being left in peace, will re-echo the gratitude to the Governor, expressed by the spokesman for the foreigners at the banquet. Fengtien is one of the provinces in China where life is the most secure.

FINE FAMINE ROAD AT KUEITEH

**Summer Rains' Damage Repaired:
Break-Neck Speed of
Motor Cars**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueitehfu, Ho., Oct. 11.

The summer rains made deep inroads into the splendid famine road which runs between Kueiteh railway station (Shangchinsien) and the city itself which is 14 li south. It is gratifying to see however, that the "wash outs" have all been filled in and the road is again in excellent condition. The number of motor-cars that run on this road plying between the railway station and Pochow, in Anhui province, seems to have increased very materially since last spring, and is an indication that passenger and freight traffic is growing. Incidentally, this end of the road, which is better built and in better repair, provides an excellent opportunity for "speeding" and the Chinese chauffeurs know how to take advantage of it. Vehicles of all sorts are driven to the roadside and pedestrians scamper away to the ditch when these fiery chariots come tearing along at break neck speed. It is futile to say that such recklessness ought to be punished, but nevertheless these careless drivers are not only endangering their own lives, but the lives of passengers and pedestrians as well. Yesterday I rode to the railway station and twice motor-cars tore past us, coming up from behind without giving a warning toot. Fortunately the road is wide enough to permit this, but sometimes ricksha coolies, like chicken, run across the road at the wrong time.

We have received a copy of a new Dutch publication entitled "*D'Orient*," published weekly and edited at Batavia. (Java). This number deals especially with the Japanese earthquake disaster of which many photographs are excellently reproduced. It also has some fine reproductions in colour. There is an English supplement and it is proposed to issue a complete English edition later on. The subscription rate is eight Dutch guilders for abroad. An attractive periodical it should command the interest of all those concerned in Far Eastern affairs.

MURDERED BY BANDITS

**Death of Ill-fated Missionaries
Avenged: Robber
Chief's Suicide**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chêngtu, Sze., Sept. 30.

Some progress has been effected with the unfortunate murder case of the two British missionaries. H. B. M. Consul-General has pressed for action, with the result that the Maochow and Mienchow magistrate have been stirred to action. The Maochow magistrate especially, in whose district the murder occurred, very soon saw the propriety of his duty in running the murderers to earth. With the aid of General Chen of Mienchow, a detachment of militia from T'ien Ch'in were sent. They ran down one Chang Tin Kao who was found with some of the goods of the murdered men about his house. He implicated one Ma Tin Yin, a leader of robbers, who earlier was a reputable captain in the regular forces. According to the local press, he told how that in Ma's house the plan was hatched to waylay the two lone foreigners because they had some money, and only three load carriers with them. Ma quickly got together a force of eight men and deliberately stalked the missionaries, and waiting for the servants to get by, they tackled the missionaries for their money. This witness stated that they said "take it and go," whereupon, they were shot down and bayoneted. The militia quickly found the house of Ma who had entrenched himself with his companions. A fierce struggle ensued when two of the brigands were killed and Ma captured. Knowing the fate in store for him, he took the first convenient opportunity to swallow a large amount of opium that caused death very quickly.

To-day a Memorial Service was held in the (Canadian Methodist) Sutherland Memorial Church, in memory of the martyred missionaries, Messrs. Watt and White-side. It was semi-official in nature. H. B. M. Consul-General Combe, Vice-Consul Ogden, French Consul M. Baudet and the Japanese Consul-General K. Kuniyama being present, also two or three Chinese officials, Rev. H. H. Taylor preached the sermon.

THE Chinese press states that strict precautions are being taken by the Chekiang authorities to prevent undesirable persons from entering the province. Police and troops are posted at the different stations and are conducting searches into the baggage of the passengers to see that they do not bring contraband into Chekiang and occasional searches are made of hotels and lodging houses to look for undesirables.

BEGGARS AND POOR BOY PROBLEM

Foreign Ladies Constantly Pest-
tered: Poor Lads' Industrial
School Started

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueitchfu, Ho., Oct. 14.

Beggars within the city are becoming more numerous and undoubtedly much bolder. The daring and insolence of some towards foreigners, and especially towards foreign ladies, is a source of annoyance and irritation. Of late young boy beggars have taken to catching hold of ladies skirts and refusing to let go until they get either a rap over the knuckles or a copper. The police never seem to be on the spot when this sort of thing takes place. Some of the missionary ladies here are now afraid to walk the streets of the city even in daylight without taking along with them a man servant.

There has been such an excellent harvest this year that there ought to be little or no suffering, though the professional beggar will always make himself known.

One of the finest evidences of a "new spirit" manifesting itself among some well-to-do Chinese, is the poor boys Industrial School in the vicinity of Kueiteh railway station. In this district there are a large number of "hong" officials—some representing foreign firms such as the Standard Oil Co., etc.,—and also the employees of the Lunghai railway. The heads of these firms had been in the habit of feasting one another at regular and frequent intervals, and incidentally, parting company with no small amount of money.

A BENEVOLENT SUGGESTION.

During the last famine, at one of these festive gatherings, one member suggested that in future these "feastings" be given up and that the money saved be devoted to the establishing and maintenance of a poor boys' industrial school. This suggestion was acted upon and a splendid industrial plant is in full swing there now. These Chinese who started this school are all non-Christians, though no doubt they derived much through close contact with Christianity. I am told that the school is now practically self-supporting. The boys are taught carpentering, printing, weaving, etc., and are given as well an hour a day schooling. On Sundays they are all marched to a nearby preaching hall for Christian instruction, and thus the promoters and directors of the school show that although they are not Christians themselves, yet they believe in its teaching. The boys in this school are given their food and clothing as well as the schooling mentioned above, and the rooms throughout are kept

spotlessly clean. Could something of the kind be established in every small town in China, the beggar and poor boy problem would soon be solved and the ones to do this are the Chinese themselves, not the foreigners.

AUTOBUS FLUNG INTO CANAL

Chinese Merchant's Broken
Nose: Complaints of
Reckless Driving

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yangchow, Ku., Oct. 16.

An auto accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the road between Chinkiang and this city which may have resulted in serious injury to a number of people. An autobus and a two seated Ford had left Kwa Dzou, across the Yangtze from Chinkiang, and started off for Yangchow the bus proceeding along a road which in places is not over 20 ft. wide. The driver of the smaller car tried to pass the bus, causing the latter, a four seated truck to drive precipitately down a steep embankment and to turn over on its side in a narrow canal three to four feet deep. The occupants, soaked and covered with mud, had to be lifted out from above and carried up on shore on the backs of coolies. They were then taken to Yangchow and those injured placed in beds in the station at this end of the road.

Fortunately all had escaped with minor injuries, the most serious being a broken nose sustained by a Chinese merchant. Miss Joy Tatum of the Baptist Mission in this city, was in the bus when the accident occurred and was shaken up but not otherwise injured.

A two hour schedule is carried on between the two cities throughout the day, by a number of Ford auto trucks and cars. There has been much complaint against the chauffeurs for driving in a reckless manner. A week ago a six-year old child was knocked down and it was thought for awhile that the little boy had received internal injuries of a serious nature. Several months ago a small girl peddling on the road was run over causing an extensive laceration of the scalp, a dislocated collar bone and fracture of upper and lower bones of the right leg. She is still in the hospital. It is hoped that those in charge of the auto service will take proper steps to dispense with reckless driving and that without more serious accidents happening to bring this matter home to them.

The auto road is to have a surface of coarse gravel. The broken stone is being conveyed by water buffaloes drawing the old fashioned two wheeled carts and as the auto rushes past one is reminded of the quaint contrast between the old and the new.

RAINMAKING AT LANCHOW

Mottoes That Mocked The
Brassy Heavens: A Too
Zealous God

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lanchow, Kan., Sept. 29.

Kansu people as a rule do not talk about the weather. It is not here the obtrusive thing we are accustomed to in England. Cold but sunny winters, rather dusky springs, summers that are warm but not over hot, plentifully spiced by thunderstorms, and autumns most glorious, both cool and clear and dewy, such a climate leaves little to grumble about surely. But this year things have somehow seemed awry. A long hot spell in the early summer that ruined some of the crops, set our people athinking and planning for some means to counteract the influences at work.

First the streets were bedecked with yellow streamers with stirring mottoes on them, such as "Bountifully the rain is falling!" Or "The gracious rain falls far and wide." Words that seemed to mock the brassy heavens and the cracked soil in the fields. It produced no result however, so something more had to be done. To the west of the city, at about the distance of 13 miles, stands a temple near the summit of a high mountain, and springs of clear cold water rise close by it.

PETITIONING THE GOD.

The temple is in honour of the "God of the Spring" to whom it is related various worthies of old offered sacrifices in time of drought, and rains in abundance subsequently fell. Our present day rulers felt perhaps the toilsome ascent too much for them, for feasting one another seems to occupy the greater part of their time. But the god could be sent for, and sent for he was. He came in state, in a chair, and was received in one of the city temples, and incense was scrupulously offered to him daily for several weeks. At least, at the end of July, the fine weather broke down, and rains started and continue till now. The rains were heavy, and so often repeated that again our people have grown anxious. And well they may, for wheat that cost but Tls. 18 a picul last autumn, now costs over Tls. 45. The rain must be stopped, but how? A new plan is being tried.

For the past few days, guns are being fired at intervals from a small hill close to the city to disperse the clouds. Since the clouds are now our enemies, why not shoot at them? Of course it is just past the equinox, and our "Indian Summer" or should I say "Tibetan Autumn?" will doubtless soon begin, in all its usual glory.

THE STRUGGLE FOR PREMIERSHIP

Wu Ching-lien Speaker of the
Lower House Detested
Favourite for Post

By Rodney Gilbert.

Tsao Kun's Conservative friends and followers were much concerned before the "election" about the effect which the Tientsin clique's ruthless and shameless tactics would have not only upon the mind of the nation but also upon Tsao's career. Many of them sincerely believed that his elevation to the presidency would lead inevitably to his collapse and to his complete elimination from politics.

Great as this fear was, the question of the premiership is now the occasion for more anxiety and trepidation in Peking than the election ever was. The source of worry is Wu Ching-lien, the Speaker of the lower House and one of the most energetically unscrupulous agents of the Tientsin clique.

For whatever good or ill comes of the election to Tsao Kun and his people, they are heavily in debt to Wu Ching-lien. He is now in a position to ask for large favours and, with this situation in mind, he long ago let it be known that the Premiership was his objective.

A few days ago an ardent Tsao Kun supporter called upon the writer and confided that there seemed to be no way of preventing Wu Ching-lien's appointment. It could be postponed but Wu could not be flatly refused. With evidently sincere distress, he expressed the opinion that if Wu Ching-lien were appointed and his appointment confirmed, it would mean not only the disintegration of the Chihli party and the collapse of Tsao Kun, but the dismemberment of China. "We shall not have to wait for the foreigner to do it," he said bitterly, "we shall have done it ourselves."

Dr. W. W. Yen is completely out of the running. Whether he wants the post or not, his appointment would never pass parliament. Kao Ling-wei, the present stop-gap, is notoriously incompetent. Wu Ching-lien has no serious rivals; and his endorsement by parliament is almost as certain as his appointment, for the simple reason that he is detested by the majority of that body.

Parliament is now split into three groups. The first supports Wu for the premiership because it is made up of his personal following and because he wants the post. The second frankly opposes him because he is detested and because it is believed that his appointment would ruin Tsao Kun, the government and the nation. The third group supports him because its members detest him, because they want to get him out of parliament and because they believe that his tenure

of office would be brief, after which he would be well out of everything. It is said that the joint support of the two factions which would put him into office from such widely different motives will give Wu Ching-lien a majority in Parliament.

This whole affair is so much less conspicuous and spectacular than Tsao Kun's election that foreigners have shown scant interest in it. The Chinese may be inclined to exaggerate the issue because prejudices are so strong on both sides, but for this very reason it may assume a greater importance than it deserves and is therefore worth watching.

EDUCATION IN NANKING

Centre of Popular Movement:
American Help for Agriculture and Forestry

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanking, Oct. 23.

Ask the average man what the political outlook is in Nanking and the answer is a shake of the head. But Nanking is well-governed and the province, except for bandits in certain areas, is at peace. And herein lies an opportunity that many thinking men are taking advantage of, that is, the opportunity for promotion of education, and so building the foundation of an intelligent citizenship on which alone a self governing community can rest. An increasing number have this vision. Nanking now has two universities, a woman's college, and middle and primary schools which are increasing by leaps and bounds.

The registration at the South-eastern is approximately 1,500 with 500 more in the middle school. The School of Commerce in Shanghai has 400. The South-eastern has 80 returned students on its teaching staff. The University of Nanking has an enrolment of 1,088, including 96 in the Language School.

Ginling College recently established in its new quarters, has an enrolment of 95, all of college grade.

Middle Schools are so flourishing that though they charge large fees yet are full, and the middle school business is said to be one of the most lucrative in Nanking at this time.

A NEW SYSTEM.

Nanking is moreover now one of the most important centres of the new popular education movement based on the 1,000 character books. The system has been carefully and scientifically worked out, it appeals to the Chinese mind, the method is easy and attractive, the characters are taught through pictures and on the screen, and the movement has in it possibilities that no previous

movement of the kind has ever had.

The Agricultural and Forestry Departments of the University of Nanking, which are doing such a useful and beneficent piece of work, with enlarging activities, has recently been encouraged by a gift from the surplus of the American Committee for China Famine Fund. The terms of the grant are as follows:

"The preliminary report indicated a surplus on hand of about \$1,250,000, but of that a net sum of about \$350,000 was sent to China for further emergency relief. A thorough investigation was then made to determine how best to use this surplus in consideration of the purposes for which the money was contributed. As a result a trust has been created under the laws of the District of Columbia under which Nanking University and Peking University will receive aid, the trustee holding for their account approximately \$675,000 and \$225,000 respectively, to be used for the study and investigation of famine causes and relief and the education of the Chinese in agriculture and forestry. Expenditures from the principal of either sum may be made only with the approval of a China Famine Fund Committee to be composed of five American residents in China, serving without pay, two to be selected by the American Minister to China, and two by the Committee of Reference and Counsel, Foreign Missions Conference of North America. These four are to select the fifth."

A FLOURISHING SCHOOL.

Nanking Foreign School, popularly called, Hillcrest, is flourishing with 65 pupils, from kindergarten to high school, with four full time and seven or eight part time teachers. Miss Mabel Culter is the efficient and energetic principal.

At a recent meeting of the Nanking Association the officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. D. L. Kelsey; Vice-President, Mr. John Alston; Secretary, Miss Bertha C. Smith; Treasurer, Mr. M. S. Bates; Chairman of Programme Committee, Mrs. Clemons; Chairman of Refreshment Committee, Mrs. Treman; Chairman of Cemetery Committee, Dr. D. W. Richardson.

Nanking has done well in the matter of earthquake relief. The total contributions from foreigners amount to \$1,910 and from Chinese church circles to \$682.

Mr. Han Kuo-chun, Civil Governor of Kiangsu, has notified the Kiangsu section of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of China that the special cigar and cigarette tax must be levied forthwith in this province on lines similar to Chekiang. Mr. Han states that a Bill for the new tax has been passed by the Provincial Assembly and that the proceeds will be devoted to educational purposes.

THE DEATH OF MR. CHOW TSZ-CHI

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Oct. 21.

Mr. Chow Tze-chi died this afternoon after a long illness.

All parties agree that his death is a great loss to China.

The news of the death of Mr. Chow was a shock to all who knew him, for few Chinese statesmen had attained a like popularity either officially or in private life.

A native of Shantung, Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, who was nearly 70 years of age at the time of his death, was one of the first Chinese "returned" students, having left at an early age for the United States where he studied in several of the leading institutions.

Official life attracted him, and after serving in a number of minor capacities in the Manchu régime and in the Chinese Diplomatic Service, Mr. Chow, in September, 1906, became acting Junior Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and in January the following year was acting Senior Secretary. In the same month, his post as Junior Secretary was confirmed and five months later he was officially gazetted Senior Secretary. Promotion came very quickly, and two months later, he was Junior Councillor and in the following month was acting Senior Councillor.

In August, 1910, Mr. Chow accompanied Prince Tsai Hsun's Naval Mission to Japan and America, and a year later he was a member of Prince Tsai Chen's Coronation Mission to Great Britain on the occasion of the accession of King George V.

YUAN'S MONARCHICAL ATTEMPT.

Upon his return he rejoined the Board of War, but was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance by Gen. Yuan Shih-kai a month after the Revolution in October, 1911. In March, the following year, he became acting Minister of Finance and in the same month, after complications which arose in connexion with the Belgian Loan, he was appointed Tutor of Shantung. In August, 1913, Mr. Chow became acting Governor of the Bank of China, and less than a month afterwards, was again in official life as Minister of Communications. In 1915, he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and in 1916, became a member of the Senate. At this time President Yuan Shih-kai made his memorable attempt to crown himself Emperor and Mr. Chow was one of his chief supporters and a strong promoter of the movement. In 1920, after a few years' retirement Mr. Chow again took up the post of Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of which Gen. Chin Yun-peng was Premier, and the following year he resigned.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

When President Harding called the Washington Disarmament

Conference in November, 1921, Mr. Chow was appointed High Adviser to the Chinese Delegation, and, in this capacity, he again visited the United States. On April 8, last year, he was appointed by President Hsu Shih-chang Minister of Education and Acting Premier, for a time acting concurrently as Minister of Finance and War. He resigned this post in June when Gen. Li Yuan-hung resumed the Presidency.

Mr. Chow then proceeded to Europe and America, having decided that he would remain away from political life and devote his entire time to the promotion of industry and the development of China's resources. He was a leading promoter of the Peiyang Iron Works, the China Enterprise Co., the Peacock Film Co., and other large concerns.

Since his return, Mr. Chow had been living practically in retirement. He was reported seriously ill several months ago and early in September his life was despaired of, it being announced that he was entirely paralysed. His friends nevertheless hoped that he would pull through, but this was not to be the case, and he passed away at his home in Tientsin on Sunday.

Romantic Fight for Life

By Rodney Gilbert.

None of the reports of Mr. Chow Tze-chi's much regretted death, which have appeared locally, has given any account of the truly remarkable fight for life made by this veteran statesman. The story of his illness, when fully known, will probably prove to be of even more human interest than the record of his political career.

When Mr. Chow Tze-chi returned from his last trip round the world with Mr. Tung Kang, he arrived in Peking in declining health. In the belief that he needed a rest, he lived for a time in strict retirement and refused to receive any but his most intimate friends. When, after a time, it became apparent that he was suffering from something more than fatigue, he consulted several foreign doctors. It was found that he had kidney trouble and he was put under treatment, to which he responded quickly, regaining much of his former vitality and energy. He was so much cheered by his improved health that he resumed his normal life, against the advice of his physicians, and became very active. The result was a severe relapse from which he never wholly recovered. He declined so rapidly that he soon found himself in hospital. A minor operation was performed, various doctors were consulted and he was subjected to various treatments but he continued to get rapidly worse. He was finally told by his medical attendants that he could not live. His family was told that he might not live more than 24 hours and that he could not possibly live more than four or five days.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS CALLED IN.

Under this sentence, Mr. Chow and his relatives expressed the usual Chinese desire that he be removed to his own house to die. He was therefore taken home and, as a last resort, several of the most famous Chinese practitioners in Peking were called in. After an examination, these physicians averred that the foreign doctors knew nothing of his illness and that he could be cured. They were invited to do their best and their medicines were so remarkably efficacious that within a day or so Mr. Chow seemed to be on the way to recovery. Whether the Chinese medicines or renewed confidence on the part of the patient were responsible, Mr. Chow did live for another six weeks and for a time seemed to be out of all danger. After passing a certain point, however, a decline again set in and the Chinese doctors began to lose assurance. They were finally ready to give him up, when Mr. Chow expressed a desire to be examined by a famous foreign diagnostician who happened to be visiting Peking. This the Chinese doctors opposed bitterly, assuring him that if he consulted the foreigners again he would surely die.

THE ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED.

Mr. Chow was determined, however, and was duly examined. The results were altogether discouraging. It was found that he had Bright's disease and was too far gone for treatment. He was told that he could not live, a view of the case which he himself finally accepted. During his latter days Mr. Chow was much more concerned about the provisions which he might be able to make for his family than with his own illness. He retained his sense of humour and thoroughly enjoyed the accounts of the burlesque features of the Tsao Kun election which his friends brought him. At the very last, when he knew that he had very little time to spare, he insisted upon being moved into a house belonging to his family in which his former wife had died. His wish was respected and when he had arranged for the disposition of his fortune, which was indeed trifling as official fortunes go, and had made sure of his daughter's marriage, he literally "gave up the ghost" to which he had held fast so tenaciously for many weeks after his physicians had predicted his immediate demise.

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who at present holds the post as Chinese Minister to Switzerland, is expected to return to China early next month. Mr. Lu, who was chief Chinese delegate to the Versailles Conference, has already tendered his resignation as a protest against the Chinese Government's non-payment of the salaries of her diplomats abroad and the upkeep of the Legations and Consulates.

BUYING HIS JOB

New Magistrate Attractive But
an Outsider: Bandits in
Honan Quieter

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueitchfu, Ho., Oct. 14.

In my last letter I mentioned something about the rumours current concerning the new magistrate for this district. It is generally believed that a cash payment of \$5,000 secured him the office, though one has no means of verifying this. I had occasion to meet this gentleman some short time ago and most certainly, judging from outward appearances he is a most attractive and desirable man. The strong opposition which was manifested towards his coming was due in part, to the fact that he is an "outsider," and his ability is considerably discounted because of this. Honanese are conservative above all things and all who are unfortunate enough to be born outside the bounds of the province are to be pitied indeed. The local people speak of the south China masons and workmen who are engaged in construction work here as "barbarians." This term is used quite openly and apparently accepted by the southerners. Thus it was this feeling of superiority which actuated the local people in their opposition to the new magistrate. However, since his *résumé*, conditions have been somewhat quieter about here, due no doubt to some extent to his efforts and more especially to his "working in" with the military commander. Hsu, the former magistrate and the people's favourite, was retained here until quite recently, virtually a prisoner in the *yamen*, "enjoying" only the freedom of his own room.

BANDIT SITUATION BETTER.

The bandit situation has improved very considerably in this district when compared with the past winter, although only a few weeks ago a number of small towns between Kueitch and Pochow were attacked and looted. One woman—the wife of a church worker—is now in the Canadian Church Mission Hospital here suffering from the effects of a rifle shot wound. The people in the surrounding villages still have their guards out during the night and the hours of darkness are punctuated at pretty regular intervals with the rifle shots of the "*Kan Chia tis*."

A few weeks ago I visited Yucheng, a place which all last winter and until the summer months, had been very much within the sphere of bandit operations. Yucheng lies about 50 *li* east of Kueitch and 20 *li* north of the railroad; and it was near here that a battle was fought last spring when cartridges were exchanged for silver dollars and there were "no casualties" on both sides. I slept at Yucheng

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN JAPAN

London, Oct. 18.

Sir Edward Crowe, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy at Tokio, addressing the members of the Aldwych Club on the subject of trade opportunities in Japan in consequence of the earthquake, said that the British Embassy and the Department of Overseas Trade were prepared to help, but it was advertising and the skill of manufacturers and salesmen, together with the quality of their goods, which would be the determining factor.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MASSACRES IN JAPAN

The Official Reports

Tokio, Oct. 20.

The ban hitherto imposed on reports of massacres of Koreans in the early days of confusion and interrupted communications after the earthquake, has now been lifted. It was originally imposed owing to grossly exaggerated rumours which travelled rapidly of outrages alleged to have been perpetrated by Koreans.

It is now reported that deaths of Koreans at the hands of vigilantes and others exceeded 500 in the affected areas and the adjoining districts, with the exception of Tokio, where the number has not yet been given out. The police at Yokohama succeeded in affording protection to a large number of Koreans by transferring them to ships in the harbour. Large numbers of perpetrators of these massacres are under arrest and are being examined by the police.

Oct. 22.

While it is admitted that a considerable number of innocent Koreans, and others mistaken for Koreans, were massacred, official reports on the events of those days, published this morning, assert that certain Koreans, individually or in parties of 10 to 30, were responsible for looting, incendiarism and other outrages, thereby affording a basis for alarms and rumours, which lost nothing in re-telling and greatly accentuated the terrors of the calamity, leading to acts of violence by the self-constituted defence bands.—Reuter.

Note.—The previous telegram with regard to the Korean massacres was apparently held up by the authorities to await the publication of the official statements quoted in the foregoing cable.—Reuter.

for one night, and the continuous succession of sharp firing proved that the citizens were vigilant and that gunpowder was plentiful.

THE C. E. RAILWAY LAND SEIZURE

Protests of Powers Ignored:
Chinese Action Supported
by M. Karakhan

Harbin, Oct. 14.

It appears that the dispute over the Land Department of the Chinese Railway remains unsettled. The Chinese authorities have appointed their own officials to examine the land sections of the railway and to draw up plans of them without any regard for the Railway Administration, and their own Land Department continues to function, ignoring all the protests of the Powers and the statements made here by the American Minister, Dr. Schurman.

The Chinese authorities are stated to be supported in their action and their endeavours to seize the land of the Railway by M. Karakhan in Peking. At the same time Chinese commercial circles are displaying increasing displeasure at the measures adopted by their authorities in view of the approaching export campaign which will be seriously hampered by the perplexity and confusion over the land question.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUNDS

Handsome Donations from
British Residents in
Harbin

Harbin, Oct. 14.

In spite of the fact that most of the large British firms in Harbin were precluded from contributing, inasmuch as their head offices had already subscribed for the whole of China, *e.g.* the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation having donated \$50,000 and other firms having given large amounts also, the final statement of the British Section of the Harbin Japan Relief Fund is a most satisfactory one. The details are as follow:—

	Yen.
Subscription of individuals	812.62
Sub. of local British firms	4,300.00
Lopato Sons, Ltd.	950.75
British Chamber of Commerce	100.00
Cinema performances	501.20
Subscription dance at Harbin Club	666.00
On this occasion the British Committee had the honour of receiving contributions from the following:—	
H. E. General Chu Ch'ing-lan	100.00
General Chang Huan-hsiang	120.00
Mr. Ts'ai Yun-sheng	100.00
Gen. Ma. Shung-chun	100.00
British members of the Chinese Postal Administration	140.00

Gold Yen 7,890.55

The list of subscriptions of individuals is headed by His British Majesty's Consul, Mr. Herbert Philips, O.B.E., whose able assistance in the organizing work was largely responsible for the excellent results.—Reuter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Earthquake Hero Interviewed and Feted: "Lord Renfrew" on His Ranch: Iron Ore from China for America: Dispute Over Chinese Will

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 8.

"I suppose I shall have to explain the delay." Calmly, modestly and with a twinkle in his eye Captain S. Robinson R.N.R. spoke these words on September 24 as the ship he commands, the Empress of Australia, was slowly and majestically drawing to her dock in Vancouver.—"It is reported that the Spanish government intends to decorate you, captain" said an interviewer.

"I have some kind of a Spanish letter in my pocket I can't read" responded Captain Robinson.

The calmness and complacency of mind of this sturdy son of the sea and his extreme modesty almost annoyed the people of Vancouver whose hearts were swelling with pride and whose voices were ready to ring out their appreciation of the man who stood out among all others in earthquake relief work at Yokohama. Against his desires, the people of British Columbia and of Canada have lauded to the skies his gallant conduct. Capt. Robinson passes on the bouquets to his equally gallant officers and crew, from the man in the lookout up the mast to the sweating and begrimed stoker in the depths of the ship.

CANADIAN CLUB LUNCHEON.

At the Canadian Club luncheon in honour of Lord Birkenhead, Capt. Robinson sat at the head table. The crowded gathering cheered him to the echo. He merely bowed his acknowledgment and could not be prevailed upon to utter a word as to his experiences. To him, the work of himself and the crew of the Australia in the earthquake, was but part and parcel of what is expected of members of the British mercantile marine with its unsullied reputation born centuries ago, and maintained since.

Capt. Robinson had a ship valued at \$5,000,000, cargo worth perhaps \$10,000,000, and lives of more than 1500 people in his charge at the time "when we were in the midst of flaming seas, when there was a blaze all round us on the very element to which we all turn to extinguish fire." These are Capt. Robinson's own words.

The modest master, under pressure of newspapermen, told how when the Empress of Australia was lying beside Pier 7 in Yokohama the wharf, on which a great throng of people stood to bid farewell to the departing vessel, opened, and was swallowed by the sea. He told how the land shuddered and how the buildings of Yokohama vanished in a cloud of black dust that arose hundreds of feet into the air. He saw the land

running down toward the sea in sharp waves like billows. The land cracked open and people vanished. Capt. Robinson saw an elderly European woman, standing with a young girl, engulfed in a yawning crack. All this in a period of four to seven seconds.

Cable dispatches have detailed the deeds of heroism by the crew of the Empress. To commemorate this a fund was raised by refugees to purchase a tablet, which will be erected in a prominent place aboard the vessel. The inscription is to read, in part "We have gone through what probably will be recorded as the world's greatest catastrophe and we know that the lives of all on board the ship during the first two days were constantly in the hands of you (Capt. Robinson), your officers, and crew. It was your able, skilful and courageous handling of the many critical situations that saved us all."

PRINCE IN CANADA.

Mr. T. Toledano, of Shanghai, who reached Vancouver a few days ago from England, where he has been visiting his children, crossed the Atlantic from Southampton to Quebec, on the Empress of France, which was favoured with the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, travelling incognito as Lord Renfrew. Mr. Toledano praised the prince for his thoughtfulness as a dancer. Lord Renfrew, he said, does not force a girl partner to dance backwards as many young men do, to his lady's discomfort, but takes his own share of the unpleasant work of the fox trot. "He dances very well, too," added Mr. Toledano, who said he was at all times friendly and courteous but also determined in so far as maintaining his incognito was concerned. He had a private suite of rooms but ate his meals in the public dining room, played deck tennis with the members of his party, and generally entered into the diversions of the voyage.

Many people from Shanghai know Banff, the ideal mountain resort in the Canadian Rockies. It is here that the prince spent some happy days. In fawn knickers and striped sweater, and puffing his briar, His Royal Highness put in most of his time golfing on a course which stands 20,000 feet above sea level. Surrounding it are peaks that remain caked with snow in the hottest days of summer, while golfers covering the links look down on huge blue lakes of crystal clearness. The prince's secretary and two others were in the party but Lord Renfrew did most of

his golfing with Thompson, the pro.

At the hotel where he stayed, no change had been made in the usual furnishings and appointments, other than that the public dining room, which he used, had its floor strewn with multi-colored leaves shed by mountain maples. On his own ranch at High River, south of Calgary in Alberta, the prince has had some intimate glimpses of western life. Wearing a Stetson hat, the wide-brimmed variety typical of the Royal North West Mounted Police, and with 'shaps' for leg coverings while riding, he rode with the cowboys at a stampede, when the cattle were rounded up for the winter. He also saw intrepid cowboys ride the bucking horses, wild animals born in the hills, and said he would never forget the thrills these exhibitions gave him. Around the ranch-house he has done some hard work. He worked with his employees in helping to fill the stores with winter feed, donning overalls for the purpose. When evening came and he was as tired and as hungry as the rest, he was found more than once in the kitchen watching the cook making 'flapjacks', the popular wheat cakes of the Canadian west. At supper he joined with the others at the farm in eating corn 'off the cob'. To get full satisfaction out of this fare H.R.H. munched the corn in western style, holding the cobs with his fingers after the manner of a boy with a mouth organ, but not quite at the same speed. Those who have seen him say he is looking the picture of health and perhaps will be sorry to get away from the simple life of the foothills and back to the royal courts of England and the life which calls for formalities and ceremonials.

BISHOP HOLDEN'S RETURN.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Empress of Asia were the Rt. Rev. John Holden M.A., D.D., newly consecrated bishop of Kwangsi-Hunan, China, and Mrs. Holden, nee Miss Elsie Maude Roxby, formerly missionary in China. Recent guests at the Hotel Vancouver here were Mr. Thomas S. Baker, of Shanghai, inspector of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Baker. They arrived in this country from China last May. They have been in California recently and are en route to London, England.

DOLLARS' NEW SHIPS.

Advices from Washington tell of the completion of negotiations under which the United States Shipping Board has turned over seven combination freight and passenger ships to the Robert Dollar line. They will operate in a round the world service through the Panama Canal. Continuation of the service for five years is guaranteed under the sale contract. The new Dollar service is said to be unique in shipping annals. Starting at San Francisco, its ships will touch at Japan,

China, the Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements, Singapore, India, Suez, Egypt, Mediterranean ports, thence to New York and through the Canal to the home port. There are no other ships in continuous service around the world under one flag, it is said. Officials predict the new service will be of considerable value to American commerce. The operators will have the full support of the board. The new Dollar ships are of 10,533 tons gross, and 6,195 tons net. Under the agreement other fast freighters are to be taken over later.

IMPORTED ORE FROM CHINA.

According to advices from Los Angeles, California, interests in that city are preparing to erect a \$5,000,000 smelter to take not only iron ore in the United States and on this side of the Pacific ocean, but also for the importation of this class of ore from China. The Robert Dollar Company, finding that cargoes are light from the Orient, negotiated with Mr. E. M. Wilson, of the Pacific Coast Steel Co., to import cheap ore from China and manufacture it into the finished product in the California plant. Not only will the Dollar Company bring iron ore across the Pacific but coking coal will also be imported into California. Prior to the war these raw materials were carried from China to the Atlantic seaboard and frequently laid down cheaper than the domestic basic materials could be secured. This development of post-war trade is considered here to be another indication of the way trade is veering toward the Pacific.

UNIQUE IMMIGRATION CASE.

Although Chow Tong came to British Columbia over 40 years ago he never "entered" because at that time there were no immigration restrictions and there could be no "entry", as defined by subsequent immigration acts. This was one argument advanced in court by his counsel, Mr. Stuart Henderson, in an attempt to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent the deportation of Chow Tong, convicted of an offence against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. It is also contended that the Chinese is "domiciled" in Canada and for that reason, although subject to deportation under the act, is excepted under the Immigration Act which provides the machinery for his departure from the Dominion. Judgment was reserved in the case.

NURSES' QUICK DEPARTURE.

It was 11 o'clock in the morning of the day of sailing of the Empress of Russia, which cast off from her dock here at 4 p.m., when telegrams arrived in Vancouver from Canadian Red Cross headquarters at Ottawa ordering Mrs. A. Stabler and Miss M. Jeffares both nurses attached to the British Columbia branch, to take passage at once for Japan and give service there as long as needed. At 12

o'clock these two nurses were on the ship ready to sail. The time of departure had been put back four hours, however, to permit of loading of tons of relief supplies.

SHANGHAI MAN'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Otto Burchard of Shanghai and Johann Barth of Tokio on arrival here from Japan paid their tribute to the manner in which the Empress of Australia upheld the highest traditions of the British merchant marine during the earthquake. Dr. Burchard said "The behaviour of the ship's officers and crew was absolutely perfect. No other human beings could have done more." With the other passengers Dr. Burchard and his friend were lined up along the ship's side when the ship began to vibrate. He described very vividly the inferno and substantiated all the good things said about the Empress liner's relief work.

FIGHT OVER CHINESE ESTATE.

Omission of Loo Gee-wing to provide in his will a temple for his ancestors was not an indication of insanity. Although this and other peculiarities had been urged against the Vancouver Chinese, who left an estate of \$245,000, Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald decided Loo Gee-wing was competent to make a will on December 23 last. A son, Loo Cheung-kay, and a daughter-in-law, Jan Kwung-hsung, asked Mr. Justice Macdonald to declare in favour of a will executed April 18, 1922. By the more recent will, which has been upheld, Loo Gee-wing apportioned his estate into 12 parts and named as beneficiaries his wife, children and nephews. The widow has been bequeathed \$400 a month to provide for indigent nephews and relatives. Dr. Allison Cumming testified to the alert mental condition of Loo Gee-wing at the time he made his will.

Quails are quoted at 10 sen to 6 sen each at Port Arthur, states the "Manchuria Daily News". Somehow, this season's outputs have not been quite half those of an ordinary year. Besides, the best part of Tokio and all Yokohama have been wiped out by the earthquake, and the chief customers for Port Arthur quails been lost. With the approaching end of the season, a little supply is laid aside for tinning purposes.

It is understood, states the "Eastern Times" that the Chinese and Japanese Governments have entered into an agreement for the exchange of medical professors and Dr. Wu Lien-teh, the well-known Chinese Cambridge graduate and director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau, will be China's first representative. The Japanese professor is expected to leave Kobe or China on Sunday to give a series of medical and health lectures in different cities in China.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL SURVEY

Important Survey of Schools Throughout China to be Undertaken

The National Association for the Advancement of Education has arranged for a survey of primary and secondary schools throughout the whole country. The China Christian Educational Association is co-operating and the survey has been completed in Peking, Tientsin and Tsinan, and is now under way in Nanking and adjoining cities.

The inaugural conference for Shanghai and neighbouring centres will be held at the Labourers' Museum of the Chung Hwa Vocational School, West Gate, Shanghai, on November 1 and 2. The object of this conference is to explain to principals and administrative officers the objectives and methods of the survey and to train a "Group of Examiners" who will carry it out. These examiners should consist of college professors, school principals, supervisors, teachers who are college or normal graduates, and others of equivalent qualifications.

Groups from a number of out-ports near Shanghai will be in attendance, and examiners from outside Shanghai should spend at least three days before returning to survey their own cities. Each institution must pay the travelling expenses, or its share thereof, for delegates to the opening conference, and purchase its own printed test materials. The cost of these will be slight.

Government and Christian educators are co-operating in this work, and any institution or group of institutions in a centre is at liberty to send representatives to receive training and later conduct a local survey. The object of this survey is to work out national and regional standards with which the individual institution may compare its work in each subject of each grade, and thus be in a position to know whether the work it is doing is up to standard.

The survey is in the charge of Prof. E. L. Terman, of Peking University, as Director, and Prof. Cha, of the Peking Higher Normal College, as Associate Director. Inquiries should be addressed to Mr. King Chu, at the Commercial Press, Mr. Chang Pen-ing, Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate, or Rev. E. H. Cressy, of the East China Christian Educational Association, 20 Museum Road, who are members of the local committee of arrangements.

MR. E. S. Little, Australian Trade Commissioner, informs us that the Australian Government has been defeated in Parliament. As a consequence, he has received cable instructions that the Commissioner service in China is now closed, as from October 18.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Ruhr Occupation and Fishing Crisis: Novel Memorials:

M.P.'s Analysis of English and Scottish Character:

Hard Life in the Western Isles

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, September 19.

One of our basic industries, an industry whose importance to Scotland is to be measured not only in economic terms, but also by what it represents in sound manhood and womanhood, is threatened with disaster—the Scottish herring industry. In normal times its largest customer is Russia, which in pre-war days absorbed about 75 per cent. of the total amount of the herring dealt with by Scottish curers, a considerable proportion of the balance being consumed by Germany. During the war the stoppage of the Baltic markets was made up for by an increase in home consumption and by the employment of most of the young fishermen in naval service. The complete collapse of Russia prevented the recovery of the industry after the war, and there are no signs of immediate improvement. The German demand, also, has declined with the collapse of the mark, and the last straw was added by the French occupation of the Ruhr, which was formerly a steady purchaser of Scottish herring. Though the catch for the Scottish herring season has been good, the majority of the boats have failed to pay expenses. The most fortunate of the fishermen have had only a few pounds for this whole season's work: the majority have nothing at all: while in many cases the men have actually been out of pocket, and the owners have had to advance them the money for their journey home, the Scots fishermen, unlike the English, working on shares, not for wages. Boats and houses have had to be mortgaged, many households have been in debt for three years, local merchants are lying out of large sums of money, and in some quarters there is actual starvation.

MEMORIAL CAIRNS.

Guests visiting Balmoral for the first time are prone to remark on the number of memorial cairns scattered about the estate. Queen Victoria had a great liking for memorializing her friends in this way. The first cairn was erected to commemorate the purchase of the estate, and this was followed by a huge pile of loose slabs of granite to the memory of the Prince Consort, and another to mark the spot where the Marquis of Lorne proposed to Princess Louise in 1870. Other cairns memorialize Princess Alice, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Clarence, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, while all over the grounds are inscribed tablets, seats, etc., to the memory of the great Queen's friends and even her pet animals.

One memorial is missing at Balmoral. There used to be in the grounds of the Castle a statue of John Brown, Queen Victoria's favourite Highland servant. It occupied a commanding position in full view of the windows of the principal apartments reserved for Royalty and their guests. When King Edward came to the throne and visited Balmoral again it was removed. Where it went to no one seems to know precisely. I have often wondered. The last I heard of it was that it was lying packed in straw in the garden of a tenant of the estate. John Brown was something of an autocrat, and may not have been popular with the young princes of his time. It was frequently hinted that King Edward disapproved of the statue, and the crediting of its disappearance to him is generally accepted.

ENGLISH AND SCOTS.

The book of the hour here in Scotland is "From Workshop to War Cabinet", by the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, for many years one of the members of Parliament for Glasgow. George Barnes was born in Dundee, where his father, a Yorkshireman, had come in the employment of a firm of engineers from Darlington. But his father was of migratory habits, and change brought no rest to his feet. "That is the reason", writes Mr. Barnes, "why, although I like to regard myself as a Scotsman, as a matter of fact I spent most of my young days on the southern side of the Border." He very early came to the conclusion, he informs us, that London was the best place on earth. However, in 1872, his parents again struck their tents, and he found himself once more in Dundee, where he served his apprenticeship at Parker's Foundry. The following contrast which he makes between the English and Scottish characters has therefore a special interest. "The true born Londoner", he writes, "is the nearest approach I know to the born gentleman. He may be stupid and sometimes garrulous. He may appear to be servile, but it is the faithful and philosophic subservience of a Sancho Panza and not the mealy-mouthed cringiness of a Uriah Heap. Provincials regard him sometimes as very cute and unscrupulous. They are advised on coming to London to keep their hands in their pockets and never to go out after dark, and then, on getting to London, they find that as a rule the crooks are from the country. As compared with the Londoner, the Scotch—or, at all events, the East Coast Scotch—I found to be primitively aggressive. It has been said that the Scotch consist of but two cate-

gories, the very good and the very bad—I used to lodge with a sailor man in Southampton who expressed it in gory language—and I think there is an element of truth in the saying. Some of the best folk I have met in this so-called vale of tears have been Scotch, but some of the other kind were to be found among my fellow-apprentices at Parker's Foundry in Dundee, where I spent five years of my life. I had a rough time to go through till I was fit to take my own part, with effect, and on approved methods."

ECONOMY OF THE KILT.

Is the kilt more economical than a pair of breeks—be they tartan or khaki? That is the poser now engrossing the attention of the Treasury. The question has been raised afresh through the desire of the Lord Provost and others that with the linking up of Glasgow with the historic Regiment, the lads of the Highland Light Infantry should get the kilt. It was whispered that while the War Office looked favourably upon the proposal the Treasury got out its microscope on the costs. Now the Lord Provost of the Western City has taken the liberty of pointing out to the harassed purse-keepers that the kilt can be "turned" after a few years' service, so that in a sense the Nation will at first pay for only half a kilt!

GREATEST BRITISH LANDOWNER.

Viscount Leverhulme's gift of Lewis to its people reopens the question, who is the greatest British landowner—in acres. The Duke of Sutherland, who once had this distinction, lost it even before Lord Leverhulme purchased Lewis. It is probable now, when Lord Leverhulme is parting with Lewis, and the Duke of Buccleuch and others have sold so many of their farms, that there is no British landowner with more than 250,000 acres, even of moor and mountain.

CRICKET FROM THE TROPICS.

Great praise has been awarded to the West Indian fast bowlers for keeping up their pace and pitch for an hour and twenty minutes with unflagging energy in the match they so nearly won at Scarborough. The secret of this energy is revealed in Charles Kingsley's "At Last," were he notes that cricket in Trinidad is "heroic when played, as on the Savanna here, under a noonday sun which feels hot enough to cook a mutton chop." If fast bowlers can keep going in such a heat, they are equal to any exertion in England. Note that Kingsley wrote more than fifty years ago. West Indian cricket is not such a stripling as a good many people imagine.

THE WESTERN ISLES.

Mr. Seton Gordon, F.Z.S., has just issued one of the finest books published in recent years on the Western Islands of Scotland. In it he makes an interesting reference to the departure last April of 300 emigrants from Lochboisdale for Canada, and expresses

regret, shared by many. "that these fine island people should be forced by circumstances to leave the well-beloved islands of their birth for an unknown land, whence the older people among them will never return." But this regret may be modified in some measure by perusal of the account the author gives of the hard life of the typical Hebridean crofter family; and more particularly of the housing conditions in South Uist, from which these emigrants were drawn:—"Their houses are small; there are no trees to shelter them; even a garden is a rare thing. It must be a long and weary winter in these wee houses. The whole family eats and lives in a single small room. The floor is of earth sprinkled with fine sand from the shore. Upon the hearth a peat fire burns. There may be no chimney in the room: in that case the smoke escapes with difficulty through small slits between the walls and the roof, and the room is so filled with peat-reek that it is not easy to see the inmates, while the eyes of the stranger smart and burn uncomfortably. Even in midsummer these rooms are dark, for the windows are minute. It is through the open door that most of the daylight enters, and whenever the weather permits the door remains open."

PIRATE OUTRAGE NEAR HONGKONG

Foreign Captain and Chief
Badly Wounded

Hongkong, Oct. 25.

The Chinese river steamer *Sunning*, from Hongkong to Kowloon, was pirated on the night of October 23. Captain McKechnie and the Chief Officer, Mr. Spittle-Robb, were shot with revolvers. The Captain was seriously wounded and has been taken to hospital. The pirates wounded one and overpowered two other Indian guards, whom they disarmed. They carried off considerable loot. No captures were made.—Reuter.

The handicap two-ball foursomes tournament for the Calcutta Cup over the New Course, St. Andrews, resulted in a victory for Mr. Edward and Mr. Walter Blackwell, the well-known veteran golfers. If in the course of the tournament they did nothing brilliant, they never had any serious lapses, and

THE Bavarian Sail Plane Company has produced a three-wheeled cycle that can be used on the streets and roads, fitted with wings that can be folded, and a 4 h.p. engine enabling it to rise in the air when travelling at 14 miles per hour. It carries sufficient petrol for a five hours' flight.

MANCHURIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE

Foreign Customs Official Kid-
napped by Bolshevik
Soldiers

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

Reuter's Harbin correspondent, writing on the 19th instant, says that Mr. P. M. Crockett, newly appointed Assistant in charge of the Chinese Customs at Manchuria Station was making a tour of inspection in an automobile, accompanied by another Customs official and a soldier of the local Chinese Guard a few days ago when the car having reached the Genghis Khan Ditch which marks the frontier, the party was halted from the Russian side by Russian soldiers who demanded that the party should cross the frontier to them. Mr. Crockett replied that he would not do so, whereupon the Russian soldiers threatened to fire. They were told that they might do so if they wished, but that the party would not cross over to them.

The Russian soldiers began firing in the air and this brought 12 Russian cavalrymen to the spot. The latter surrounded the car and conducted it and its four occupants to the 85th verst on the Russian side of the frontier, just beyond Manchuria Station. There the Russians ordered their prisoners to walk with them to Mayzievakia, on Russian territory, about 12 versts farther on. The prisoners refused to comply and were finally escorted in the car to that place, where they were put in gaol.

CHINESE GUARD'S PROMPT ACTION.

The Commandant of the Chinese Guard stationed at Mayzievakia telephoned a report to the Commandant at Manchuria Station, and a demand was sent to the Bolsheviks that the prisoners should be released at once. The demand was supported by holding up a train about to leave Manchuria Station for the Trans-Baikal. The

prisoners were then allowed to return to Manchuria, after which the train was permitted to proceed.

The Chinese authorities then, at the instigation of M. d'Anjou, Custom Commissioner at Harbin, demanded that the Bolsheviks should return the arms they had taken from the prisoners, punish the Russian Frontier guard who had captured them and make proper apologies for the affair.

To this the Soviet representatives at Manchuli, Pochvalinsky, made a counter-demand that the party captured be punished, as well as the officer at Manchuli who had detained the train.

Notice was then sent, yesterday, to the Russians, that if the three demands made by the Chinese authorities were not complied with within 24 hours, the Russian Customs on the Chinese side of the frontier would be closed. This limit expires to-day.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S PARTIAL AMENDS.

Harbin, Oct. 20.

The Soviet authorities at Chita, in reply to the demands made by the Chinese authorities in connexion with the capture and imprisonment of Chinese Customs officials, have notified the authorities in Harbin of their readiness to make an apology for their action and to return the arms which they took away from their captives. They, however, remain silent on the subject of the third demand made by the Chinese, namely that those guilty of the attack on Chinese officials on Chinese territory should be punished. Nevertheless the Chinese authorities have decided not to carry out their threat to close the Russian Custom House at Manchuli, on Chinese territory, but to adopt some other measure.

Mr. Li Shao-jen, foreign affairs representative in Harbin, will shortly proceed to Manchuli to investigate the affair and to obtain the necessary assurances from the Soviet authorities for the avoidance of any similar misunderstanding in the future.—Reuter.

"The Great River"

BY GRETCHEN FITKIN

*The Story of the Yangtszekiang and its
Many Ports from Shanghai to Chungking*

(Reviewed in this issue of the "North-China Herald")

Price \$5.00

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI NEWS

WHITE SAILS AND SQUARE RIG

The Hon. Ernest Guinness's Stately Barque Fantôme II in Huangpu After 11,000 Mile Voyage

Lying at the Upper Buoy is a vessel resembling those in which British adventurers opened this part of the world to the British Empire. The ship is the Hon. Ernest Guinness's Fantôme II, sailing the seven seas on a pleasure cruise. She is barque-rigged, more like British men-o'-war of a century ago than the general run of picturesque merchantmen that were warped up the Huangpu when the port was first opened. Seen from the Old Dock, flying the White Ensign, with her single line of painted gun ports, and old-fashioned poop rail, Fantôme II might be one of his Majesty's frigates or a speedy Indiaman back in the drab, mechanical world of to-day.

Mr. Guinness's yacht, built at Nantes in 1896, is a ship of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Hence the white Ensign at the peak. She is not square-ended, is of steel construction and there is auxiliary

distinctive beauty that can vie with a dozen Shamrocks.

So much for the romantic side, which, after all, never has any appeal for those who serve Neptune. If Fantôme II has the outward appearance of a frigate, her 'tween decks and state rooms are the last thing in modern luxurious ocean travel. Such appurtenances as wireless—the installation is sufficiently powerful to have provided at Gibraltar music of a concert in Manchester which Mr. Guinness's party were able to dance to!—cold storage plant, electric light and winches, hot water and fresh vegetables, were unknown to the generation which sailed this class of ships. Over Mr. Guinness's bunk is a barometer, clock, speed log, and other mechanical devices showing the progress the ship is making at sea. The Hon. Mrs. Guinness's boudoir compares with the best that are found on trans-

missed or were just too late for bad weather.

In the nautical phrase, they stood out into the Channel from Southampton one fine evening in April last. The first port made was Gibraltar, where several of the guests were picked up. From there the ship went to Las Palmas, Cape Verde Islands, Trinidad and the Panama Canal. Even the Atlantic and subsequent Pacific crossing was in small seas. Fair weather continued to favour the Fantôme throughout her cruises among the beautiful South Sea islands, some dozen of which were visited. The Fantôme is but little bigger than the earliest ships to cross the Atlantic, much smaller in fact than the average merchantman of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, yet her decks were never awash. In the good old days it was a nightly occurrence to be washed out of poop or fore-castle when the ship was beating its way in the teeth of an ordinary Atlantic gale.

As an engine room staff was required as well as a deck crew, the personnel consists of three officers and no less than 29 fore-castle hands. During practically the whole voyage, both the white sails and motor-engine were in commission.

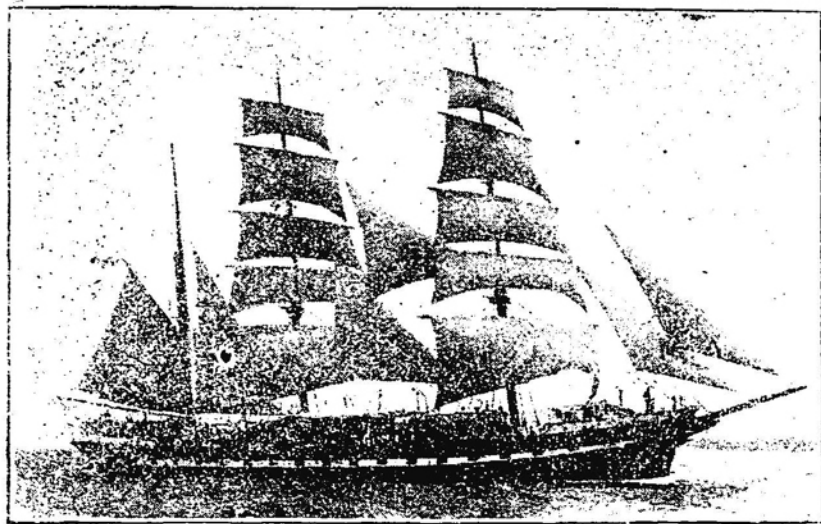
Shanghai was reached two days after the earthquake disaster. Dr. Philipps went up to Yokohama to render what medical assistance he could. Later supplies and medical comforts, for the sufferers were furnished from the ship's stores.

Mr. Guinness is undecided as to the length of his stay at Shanghai, but it is likely that his Fantôme may continue to be gazed upon by admiring landmen for a few days longer. He proposes to return Home via Suez.

THE BRITISH MINISTER AND LADY MACLEAY

Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay arrived from Peking on Monday morning by the early train. The visit is in no sense an official one, rather a holiday trip, Lady Macleay having kindly consented to open the Old English Fayre of the British Women's Association at the end of this week. Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay were met at the Shanghai North Station, by Mr. G. S. Moss, acting British Consul-General, Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Counsellor, Mr. S. K. Chen, representing the Chinese Envoy for Foreign Affairs as well as General Ho Feng-ling, Mrs. O. M. Green, acting Chairman of the B. W. A., and Mrs. G. H. Stitt, Chairman of the Fayre Committee. A guard of honour had kindly been provided by the Chinese authorities.

MR. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has decided to remove his Bureau to its new quarters in Chinese territory, near Siccawei, on or about November 20.



FANTÔME II UNDER FULL SAIL.

motor power. In all other details, however, she might be an armed merchantman of a far more picturesque description than the sailing ship of 50 years ago. So much attention was paid to her looks when she was purchased by Mr. Guinness that even the exhaust from the motor-engine now passes unobtrusively from the top of the mizzen lower mast, which is of steel tubular construction. The shrouds are secured by dead-eyes of the same pattern as in Trafalgar days. Everything on board is reminiscent of a British man-of-war of the period when the looks of a ship counted for more than perfection in mechanical appliances of war. Polished gunmetal, pipe-clayed rope and snow-white decks, would naturally be expected on a craft of the Royal Yacht Squadron, but such a rig and the embellishment of the ornamental poop and imitation gun ports, give her a

Atlantic liners. In an equally costly and luxurious manner the rest of the passengers' quarters have been fitted up.

In addition to the owner and his wife, who are voyaging round the world, Mr. Guinness is accompanied by Miss Guinness, Miss Maureen Guinness, Miss Oonach Guinness, his daughters, Sir Algernon Guinness, Miss Tennant, Mr. P. O. Fane, Mr. T. Murray and Dr. F. A. Philipps. The captain of the Fantôme is Mr. H. E. Frogbrock, R.N.R.

So far the voyage has been unaccompanied by any adventures associated with seafaring in the oakum and hatchway days, a "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday by one of the party. With the aid of wireless, it proved possible to forestall every gale and typhoons in the South Seas. They either just

TIFFIN TO ADMIRAL ANDERSON

Distinguished British Officer Entertained by St. Andrew's Society Committee

Rear-Admiral D. Murray Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., who has succeeded Rear-Admiral MacLachlan, C.B., in command of the Yangtze Squadron, was on Thursday entertained to luncheon at the Shanghai Club by the Committee of St. Andrew's Society. Sir Ronald Macleay, K.C.M.G., H. M. Minister, was likewise a guest at the function. Mr. C. H. Rutherford, President of the Society, was in the chair, and the others present were Captain Clegg, R.N., Paymaster-Lt.-Commander Symes, R.N., Mr. D. McColl, Vice-President, Mr. J. G. Clay, Hon. Secretary, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Hon. Treasurer, Messrs. John Prentice, A. S. Campbell, R. G. Dowie, A. T. Downie, A. B. Lowson, E. F. Mackay, R. G. MacDonald, D. McNeill, C. J. Scott, C. W. Porter, R. Wood, J. R. Meadie and G. L. Campbell.

Mr. Rutherford made reference to the satisfaction experienced by the Society in having a Scotsman as their Admiral. All Scotsmen were looking forward to St. Andrew's night, and they hoped they would have the pleasure of seeing Admiral Anderson with them on that occasion, with as many naval officers as possible, and nothing would give them greater pleasure than seeing a frolicsome naval eightsome reel led by Admiral Anderson.

Admiral Anderson expressed his sense of the great honour upon being entertained by St. Andrew's Society. He regretted to say that his staff were Sassenachs, and he was sorry for them. He considered himself extremely lucky in being Scottish in every way—by birth, by blood and in other directions. In the many parts of the world he had visited he had met many St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies and had always been most cordially received. He was afraid that he would not be able to attend the national celebration in Shanghai, as he had been ordered up river, but he assured them that St. Andrew's Day would be duly celebrated on H. M. S. Bee.

Mr. Rutherford next called upon the company to toast H. M. Minister. Peking was not such a great distance from Shanghai and they hoped to see Sir Ronald oftener, and they would certainly like to see him on November 30. He believed that they needed pipers rather badly in Peking, but Mr. Rutherford regretted that they were rather scarce in Shanghai. He congratulated His Excellency on being so impervious to the risks of the railway journey.

Sir Ronald expressed his regret at being unable to attend the Caledonian Ball in Shanghai, but suggested that Shanghai might send a few pipers to Peking where they would certainly have a cele-

bration befitting the day. The mention of pipers recalled a Limerick in vogue during the war, somewhat after the following:—

*There once was a place called
Wipers,
Which was greatly harassed by
snipers,
But they fled on the spot
When they heard, Mein Gott!
The Argyll and Sutherland
pipers.*

He did not think, after that, that Paotzoku could have stood out long in similar circumstances. Continuing, Sir Ronald said that it was a piece of great good fortune that the Yangtze Flotilla was commanded by a Scotsman.

The gathering then concluded.

"FOR THOSE IN PERIL ON THE SEA"

Service for Seafarers at the Cathedral

Holy Trinity Cathedral was thronged on Tuesday night with British naval officers, bluejackets, sailormen of all nationalities, members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Consular representatives and the general public, who attended the special national service for seafarers. The bluejackets were the largest contingent, but prominent in the congregation were the officers of the S.V.C., including its Commandant, Col. W. F. L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., and other ranks, and the uniform of members of the crew of the Hon. Ernest Guinness's yacht *Fantôme*. Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., H. M. acting Consul-General, Mr. H. N. Steptoe, Mr. W. Stark Toller and Mr. C. E. Whitmore were the British Consular officials present. Judge Lobingier represented the American Consulate-General. There were representatives from the French Consulate-General and several other Consulates.

The Rev. A. F. Hamilton, R.N., was the preacher. Other officiating clergy were Dean Symons, the Rev. T. W. Hall, Pert Chaplain, the Rev. W. Robbins and the Rev. A. N. Rowland, Pastor of Union Church.

The service, which was of a most impressive character, began with the hymn "O be joyful in the Lord." Naylor's magnificent anthem "Behold God is great," brilliantly rendered by the choir, preceded the singing of the hymn "Eternal Father, strong to save."

The Rev. A. F. Hamilton characterized the service as wonderful and unique. Firstly the congregation were not all of one nationality. Secondly they came from the four corners of the earth. Probably most of them would depart to the four corners of the earth within a very few days later, but they had all come together for a solemn hour with one common aim, to render thanks to God, to render thanks for the great benefits received at His hands.

Some of us knew what we were rendering thanks for, because some of us remembered past perils of the sea, for there were storm and stress enough in those waters. There had also been the earthquake. But God wanted something more from us than a church service. "That is simply an outward expression of our thanks," the preacher went on. "What He really wants is our help, co-operation in the future in His great scheme for making the world a happier and more peaceful place."

If we were shut up in a room without ventilation we should eventually be killed by poisonous gases. That was just what was happening to the world. We could not live without oxygen. We were trying to live none the less on those poisonous gases—gain, power and materialism. The world failed deliberately to stand on its own feet. God had a message for us that night. In considering that message, the preacher said there were present representatives of three great services—the fighting services, the great commercial service and consular service. "To you men of the fighting services," he continued, "God's message is this: He calls upon you to go and fight a battle not against men, the battle of which the world is sick and tired, but a battle against the things which make war, the things like cruelty, hatred and self-seeking."

To the men of commerce he adjured them not to leave out of their bill of lading the greatest store of all—they must not leave God, the greatest passenger of all, behind. To the consular service, God desired them to represent their country as His representatives. They must be closely bound together with that one aim in dealing with all with whom they came in contact. Finally all in the church that night should remember the Prince of Wales's words, "Pull together each for all, and all for each."

The service closed with the singing of "O God, our help in ages past," and a verse from the National Anthem.

Before the service Mr. R. C. Young gave a short recital—César Franck's *Chorale* in A minor and "Evening Song" (Bairdston).

SIR Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., British Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Shanghai from Home on Thursday morning, and leaves for Tokio to-day. His Excellency is staying to-night with Mr. J. Bradley of H. M. Office of Works.

Mr. S. Wyatt-Smith, who has been Shipping Vice-Consul in H.M. Consulate-General for some time, left on Saturday with his wife and children for Weihaiwei, where he will act as Senior District Officer. The staff of the Shipping Office presented him with a handsome silver cigarette box suitably engraved. Mr. J. C. Hutchison, who is just back from Home leave, will be in charge of the Shipping Office henceforward.

THE MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Programme of Northern Composers

The Municipal Orchestra's concert on Sunday was especially interesting inasmuch as it was entirely devoted to the northern music of Europe, whilst the programme included pieces by composers not widely known to the average British audience.

Naturally, such a programme would be incomplete without an example of the great Norwegian master, Grieg, who was represented by the famous Suite No. 2, to Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." This and the fine symphonic poem "Finlandia" by the Finnish composer Sibelius were probably the best known pieces on the programme. The orchestra interpreted with real feeling the mysticism and melancholy atmosphere of the latter piece and conveyed with extraordinary effect a sense of the deep silent woods and long dark winters of sombre Finland. Two fine compositions by Svendsen—"Romance for Violin with Orchestra" and "Legende Zorahayda" for Orchestra, sympathetically rendered, completed the first half of the programme.

In the "Suite (in old Style)" by Halvorsen are two themes brilliantly worked out in the "Intrata," there being five movements in the suite, the most important of which is the second—"Air with variations." The suite gives a fine opportunity for individual effort on the part of many different instruments. The part played by the harp in one movement gave a beautiful elf-like effect to the interpretation. The suite closed with a cheerful rapid movement in two parts which are repeated.

Alfred's "Swedish Rhapsody," which closed the programme, was a fine combination of tonal colours, vigorous and with the true peasant atmosphere. These qualities were brought out with taste and discrimination by the orchestra.

A word of praise is due in respect of the programme, the "analytical notes" of which are exceedingly helpful; at the same time it is regrettable that for the past two Sundays there have not been enough programmes to go round and we hope that this will be remedied as the printed programme adds materially to the appreciation of the concerts.

MORE than 50 skilled arsenal workers left on Monday for Mukden where they will join Chang Tso-lin's Arsenal as instructors and skilled labourers at much higher salaries than they have been accustomed to receiving in Shanghai. Each were given \$50 and expenses before leaving for the north. Marshal Chang has instructed his representative here to engage more of these men.

LOCAL RAILWAYS

Traffic Department Strengthened by British Experts

The Traffic Department of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Ningpo Railways has been considerably strengthened by the arrival of two experts from Home. Since the departure of Mr. W. A. Richardson for north China, Mr. C. L. G. Wayne has, practically, been carrying on the traffic work of the two railways alone.

Mr. H. F. Prytherch, who has been appointed assistant traffic manager, was educated at Christ's Hospital and later entered the service of the London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd. On the outbreak of war he was mobilized as a member of the Honourable Artillery Company and proceeded to France. In 1916 he was commissioned as a railway transport officer for the British Salonika Company R. E. On the occupation of Constantinople he was posted to the Army of the Black Sea for duty as district traffic superintendent on the Chemin de Fer Ottoman d'Anatoli, Haidar Pasha. On demobilization Mr. Prytherch returned to banking.

Mr. George Leigh Turner, of the Traffic Department, London & North-Eastern Railway, arrived in Shanghai from England last week to take up the position of personal assistant to the traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Line. Mr. Turner began his railway career in 1898, and has been employed in the principal departments of the traffic manager, chief goods manager, and canals superintendent of the Great Central Section of the London & North-Eastern Railway; being associated for a time with Mr. Wayne before the latter came out to China some years ago. Mr. Turner enlisted in the Royal Engineers in October, 1916, and served under the Director-General of Transportation in the light railway and broad gauge operating sections in France. He returned to railway service in December, 1919, and subsequently was placed in charge of the control office for the district extending from Nottingham to Liverpool and north Wales under the London & North-Eastern Railway Central Wagon Central Scheme.

Blind Soldiers and Sailors

Previously acknowledged	\$60
"M. E. I." Billiards Match	10
	75

THE engagement of Miss Chen Li-chin, sister of Mr. H. C. Chen of Messrs. G. Louis & Co., to Mr. Chao Ping-kwang, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Foo-chow office, was announced at the home of Mr. G. Kuoping Liu of the Government Telegraph Material Supply Department of the Ministry of Communications on the evening of the 19th instant.

THE SUWA MARU'S CONTINGENT

October 16, 1914: Comrades from Shanghai in the Great War

A reunion dinner of members of the 1st Volunteer Contingent for War Service which left Shanghai on the above date nine years ago, took place at the Eddie Café on the 16th instant. It is a matter of regret that only 14 members were able to be present but these spent an unusually enjoyable evening. After an excellent and well served dinner and the usual toasts, letters from various members regretting their inability to attend for reasons of health were read. Amongst these were Major Hilton-Johnson, who commanded the contingent and to whom it owed an inestimable amount, both in training on the way home and help on arrival, and Major L. E. Canning, S.V.C., who as Honorary Secretary of the China Association, under whose auspices this and subsequent contingents sailed, had much to do with the success of the venture. The absence of these gentlemen was much regretted. Thereafter, the proceedings were of the usual informal nature, a feature being the calling on each member for a reminiscence of his war service. Some of these were well worth hearing, but space forbids. It was decided that this dinner should be an annual function and it is hoped that all ex-members of the contingent present in Shanghai will make a special effort to be present in future years. A suggestion that some form of association of ex-members of the contingent should be formed met with general approval and a small committee was chosen to consider the question. Should the idea be found feasible, due notice will be given to all concerned.

The following is a list of those who attended:—

Messrs. A. K. Brown, H. M. Catley, J. Cheeseman, F. W. Clifton, V.D.K. Craddock, W. A. Dalgarno, E. A. Eva, Gilbert, E. R. Engley, J. Lovell, A. G. Nugent, C. Phillips, W. J. Russell, G. A. Turner.

THE Swedish Minister to China and Japan, Mr. O. Ewerlöf, arrived here last Friday from Tokio by the R. M. S. Empress of Asia and is staying at the Astor House. Mr. Ewerlöf is going to remain in Shanghai some days before proceeding to Peking in his official capacity and was entertained at the Astor House Hotel by the Consul General for Sweden here, Mr. J. Lilliehöök, to which were invited local Chinese officials, the members of the Consular Body and members of the Swedish community. Members of the latter are planning entertainments for the Minister.

AMERICAN COURTS IN CHINA

Important Changes in View: Additions to Bench, and Trial by Jury

In connexion with the report of the action of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China regarding the status of the U. S. Court for China, at the annual conference held in Shanghai last week, reference was omitted to a recommendation that an additional U. S. Court Commissioner should be appointed for service in Tientsin.

The Associated American Chambers now have under consideration, by the legal committee of the Shanghai Chamber, a measure which it is intended to have introduced in Congress at the coming session. This bill will place the administration of the Court solely under the administration of the Department of Justice in Washington instead of the present nominal jurisdiction of the State Department. The bill will also provide for extending the powers of the court commissioner, making him to a certain extent an assistant judge in that, during the absence or disability of the judge, the commissioner may make orders which the judge might make in chambers. The commissioners are to be appointed solely by the Attorney General in the same manner in which the judge, clerk, and district attorney are now appointed.

In addition to the foregoing the bill will contain a provision for the service of assessors in capital and criminal cases, thus providing for a system of jury trial considered to be workable under the American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China. The new court measure will also prohibit officials of the court from engaging in the private practice of law during their tenure of office.

SLEEPER ROUSED BY ARMED GANG

Sensational Robbery: Premises Entered with Duplicate Keys

A sensational hold-up by armed robbers in the house of a wealthy Cantonese residing at 511 East Broadway on Thursday night last week has been reported to the police.

It appears that the victim, Ho Hai-ching, was in bed asleep at 10 p.m. He was roughly awakened at that hour by a desperate looking individual speaking the Shanghai dialect. Considerably alarmed and unable to understand the man, Ho was then confronted by an accomplice who spoke Cantonese. The latter presented him with a visiting

card bearing the name of his elder brother. The men wanted to know whether the brother was at home. When told the other Mr. Ho was not, a third man pulled a bag over the sleeper's head, dragged him out of bed and tied him with a chain to the bedrail.

The robbers proceeded therewith to ransack the house, stealing a large amount of money and property, neither of which has yet been valued. Ten minutes later the bag was removed from the victim's head, but before departing the thieves gagged him with pieces of cotton cloth.

It is believed that the gang were in possession of duplicate keys of the inner and outer doors of the premises.

Inquiries are proceeding.

NEW FACILITIES IN TRANSPORTATION

Keystone To Be Better Service Without Additional Cost: Railway Co's Scheme

A new departure in transportation facilities in connexion with the shipment of goods over American steamers and American Railroads has been inaugurated by the Great Northern Railroad Company in the establishment of an office here in Shanghai for the sole use of both import and export cargo. Mr. A. G. Henderson who is well known in the Orient, having been here for the better part of 11 years has assumed charge of the department and has opened up in the Robert Dollar Building.

The keynote of the new scheme is "service" without additional cost to either shipper or consignee. This is what the business public of the Orient has been demanding for many years and the Railroad is to be complimented on their project and on the appointment of Mr. Henderson to the post. It will now be possible to procure full details as to rail and steamer tariffs, insurance, etc., on any parcel large or small from here to the point of destination or from any part of America to the Orient. As a matter of fact the venture is similar to a shipping company, for the goods are of no trouble to the local consignee until they arrive at the Customs, when he can handle the cargo. Too, the office will be in a position to handle claims for damaged goods in transit and pay backs are facilitated, while claims of any nature can be despatched easily from Shanghai.

Mr. Henderson who is a member of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, honorary, will shortly have an assistant, and between them they will be able to more or less cover the Asiatic Coast from Singapore to Yokohama, with the main office in Shanghai.

FIERCE BLAZE IN POOTUNG

Village in Rear of Foreign Godowns up in Flames

A spectacular fire occurred on the Pootung side of the river on Tuesday night. It broke out about 8.30, and to an observer on this side appeared to originate about the centre of a Chinese village in rear of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Watung wharf and godowns. Within a quarter of an hour or so the whole sky was lurid with the reflexion of the flames, which blazed up most vividly against a dark background. The fire had not been in progress long before a sharp explosion was heard, and this was accompanied by a sudden impetus to the flames and a display such as might have been caused by the discharge of a mass of fireworks. There was a second explosion, again with spectacular effect, and thereafter the flames steadily gained on a large area, with the B. & S. godowns for their riverside boundary, and the Ningshao and China Merchants' godowns at either end.

As far as could be ascertained, the fire was confined to the village, which is separated from the godowns mentioned by an open space varying in width from 200 to 500 yards, none too safe an interval with a strong northeasterly wind blowing. The fire continued to burn fiercely for a couple of hours, and about 10.30 showed signs of burning itself out, indicating complete destruction of the village. As there are said to have been well over 1,000 inhabitants, most of them living in matsheds and small wooden houses, the thing is tragic, but of what actually happened no trustworthy information was obtainable at the moment.

Later.

The centre of the fire was the Yung Ching Match factory, a large modern building with extensive godowns attached, and the factory itself was the first to go. The flames spread to the godowns, stored of course with the most highly inflammable material and it was impossible to check them. The Customs Fire Float and the Municipal float, manned by a big staff of men, worked hard under the direction of Chief Officer Pett. The most they could do was to prevent the flames spreading to the nearest wharves and godowns, but for some hours there was danger of a very big conflagration. Before midnight, the flames had swept over an area almost a quarter of a mile in length, and at 1 a.m. most of this was still burning like a furnace. At that hour it appeared that the B. & S. and other godowns in the vicinity were safe.

THE National Native Goods Association will hold an exhibition at the Ningpo Residents' Association, Thibet Road, on the afternoon of November 3.

JASCHA HEIFETZ

An Impressive Farewell

Heifetz's playing on Monday was so beautiful that description is impossible, to criticize would be an impertinence and even to attempt to choose one item more than another for praise seems an absurdity. One could only sit unquestioning in wonder and delight. He must have been in an unusual mood for playing, for, though always generous with his encores, he seemed to require less pressing than at other times to bring him back and the music that he chose pointed to a special exuberance of spirit, though he stood as impassive as ever while he played, and was of the sort to give full scope for all the witchery and radiance of which his bow is capable. The tone he produced was amazing in its richness and variety, and in the passages of double-stopping, notably the two lovely Paganinis, one might have thought there were two violins on the stage so full and perfectly balanced were the sounds. One was reminded of Hans Andersen's princess, from whose lips dropped pearls and rubies whenever she spoke.

He did not play the Chaconne. Having only arrived from Harbin yesterday morning, he declined to undertake it without due practice. He will play it tomorrow. But the whole programme was so joyous and bursting with life that we did not miss it. He and Mr. Achron gave a magnificent rendering of Grieg's piano and violin sonata in C minor, a piece almost unapproachable in its imagery of the composer's native pine forests and water falls and fjords. Mr. Achron also figured as composer with a haunting Hebrew melody, which Heifetz played with intense feeling. Elgar's Capricieuse was so deservedly popular that the violinist had to repeat it, a most dainty and entrancing little conceit—which one would like to see Pavlova dance. But if one can put any items on this memorable programme before the rest, they would, perhaps, be the Paganini and Sarasate. Neither composer easily permits others to conjure with his wand. But Heifetz was, as it were, caught up into a seventh heaven and the spirit of the ancients was in him. Then came a number of encores, each if possible more beautiful than the one before it, and so we all slowly left the hall, not quite in our right minds, perhaps, but very happy. And if he plays like this to-morrow there should not be standing room in the hall.

What is to be said of Jascha Heifetz's farewell! For if Monday's recital was beyond praise, Wednesday night's was in a class by itself. The programme, to begin with, was one of the most perfectly selected we have ever heard, the succession of the different pieces being arranged with the

greatest skill, in contrast and completion. And its performance was flawless. One conceives that Heifetz must have found something peculiarly conducive in the air of China. Admirably as he played at his first visit, his music on this his return has been on a far, far higher plane. He gave us of his very best last night and in generous measure.

Of Bach's Chaconne it remains a mystery that it was ever written and, having been, that anyone can ever play it. Perhaps of no composer could it so truly be said as of Bach that he rarely fell below his highest; and yet the Chaconne stands out, one of those incomparably glorious inspirations, like Keats's Ode to a Nightingale or Milton's description of our first parents in their innocence, which make one tremble at man as he may sometimes be. Of Heifetz's rendering one can only speak with reverence. The technique alone was magical, the art with which accompaniment and melody were sustained with perfect continuity and balance, almost past belief. And with this he surely realized the composer's deepest thought and played with an expression, grace and dignity that one can never forget.

Of the rest of the programme, we shall all have our own favourites, but this writer for his own choice would venture to pick out the Scherzando, of the Lalo Symphonie Espagnole (we do not often hear it all, though the last movement is familiar, and it is all most lovely) and the Dvorak Slavonic Dance. Both these gave the violinist exceptional opportunities for revealing the exquisite tone of his Guarnerius and his own matchless skill in graduating and producing every variety of colour from it. The Dvorak is an extraordinarily pictorial piece, with a vein of indescribable sadness amid its affected gaiety and Heifetz played it so feelingly that the audience insisted on its being repeated. The Rondo of Mozart was also exquisite in every way, a beautiful piece of music, which somehow makes one feel that the age and society through which Mozart moved was the most desirable in history.

We would specially thank Mr. Achron for his accompanying. One has heard other accompanists possibly more finger perfect, but none so entirely sympathetic. He has a very expressive touch and identifies himself so completely with violinist and music, that the whole effect is that of a single performer manipulating both instruments. His playing rounded off a perfect evening.

Mr. James G. Walker, for many years one of the most prominent all-round sportsmen, who played Rugby for Scotland and Oxford University, and cricket for Oxford and Middlesex, left unsettled property of the gross value of £639,339. War Loan holdings total £234,953. Duties on the property amount to £171,905.

WEDDINGS

McLeod—Wilson

Holy Trinity Cathedral was the scene of two pretty weddings on Saturday afternoon, the first being the marriage of Miss Isabella Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson of Aberdeen, and of Mr. Alexander McLeod, son of Mrs. Matthew C. McLeod of Aberdeen. The Very Rev. Dean Symons performed the ceremony and Mr. R. C. Young was at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. John Gray, wore a beautiful gown of ivory brocaded crepe de Chine, with train embroidered in pearls. Her veil was of embroidered white net, held in place with white heather and orange blossoms and she carried pink and white carnations. Miss Mabel E. Gray as bridesmaid wore mauve crepe de Chine, with matching hat, and Mrs. John Gray was gowned in blue satin with overdress of georgette and a black hat trimmed with royal blue. Miss Phyllis Gray and Miss Joan, the flowers girls, were charming in apricot taffeta, made in the Victorian mode.

Mr. William G. Mennie was best man and Messrs. J. Falconer and W. Calder served as ushers. The reception was held immediately after the wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, 84 Edinburgh Road, after which Mr. and Mrs. McLeod left for a honeymoon in Hangchow.

Yorke—MacEuen

The other wedding at the Cathedral on Saturday afternoon was that of Miss Annie MacEuen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacEuen and Mr. Reginald William Yorke, son of the late Henry George Yorke and Mrs. Yorke of Nottingham. The bridegroom is a popular member of the Police Force. The Very Rev. Dean Symons officiated and Mr. R. C. Young presided at the organ.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore silver lace over charmeuse, caught up with orange blossoms, and a handsomely embroidered silk net veil. Her bouquet was cream dahlias and carnations. Miss Kathleen Laing-Peach, the bridesmaid, wore apricot crepe marocain and a black lace hat with gold flowers. Mr. James Hunter acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held when the floral decorations as also at the Cathedral, were carried out by the British Flower Shop of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Yorke will spend their honeymoon at Tsingtao, the bride's going away costume being a fawn brocaded crepe de Chine gown with cloak of brown duvetyn and matching hat.

THREE special Japanese Commissioners are expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly to thank the Chinese people officially for their timely aid following the recent earthquake.

OBITUARY

Mr. J. R. Harvey

Mr. Jack R. Harvey, American citizen, was found dead in bed at his flat, 25 Hankow Road, shortly before noon last Friday. The tragic discovery was made by his house-boy on his return from making a purchase in town.

He had just recovered from an illness and apparently died from heart failure.

We are informed that the late Mr. Harvey, who at the time of his death was connected with the Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., was born in England, but when quite young went to the States and became naturalized. He had been in Shanghai for a number of years, making many friends, who will learn of his death with much regret.

At the inquest held by Mr. L. G. Husar (sitting as Coroner) at the U. S. Court on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Evidence to this effect was given by Dr. A. H. Swan and Mr. C. J. White, of the Central Garage, Ltd., with whom deceased was recently connected. The jurors were: Mr. The A. Magee, Mr. G. E. Sokolsky, Mr. S. Chalet, Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. C. A. Stewart and Mr. O. H. Chakley.

Mrs. Jenner Hogg.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Jenner Hogg, at Camberley in Surrey, where she had been living for most of the time since she left China about two and a half years ago. Mrs. Jenner Hogg was for many years one of the best known and most popular ladies in Shanghai, and her death will be mourned by many friends. As Miss Mackrill Smith she came out to China in 1867, herself and one other being then the only two unmarried girls in Shanghai. About a year later she married Mr. Frederic Hayley Bell, then a partner in the flourishing house of Adamson, Bell & Co. There are five children of that marriage who are living now. Mrs. Percy Lavers, the eldest son in Australia who has never been in China; Mr. Herbert F. Bell; Lieut.-Colonel F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., and Mrs. L. N. Leefe, who is now in England. Mr. Bell died in 1898 and in 1897 Mrs. Bell married the late Mr. Jenner Hogg, who died in Shanghai in February, 1920. Mrs. Jenner Hogg will long be remembered as an ideal hostess and Unkaza, now a part of Jessfield University, was known far and wide for its generous and delightful hospitalities. In earlier years Mrs. Hogg was well known as a very skillful member of the A.D.C. She was one who took the greatest pleasure in doing kindness and her friends will ever remember her with affection.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL

We are informed that Mr. Stirling Fessenden has been elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in succession to Mr. H. G. Simms. Mr. Fessenden has done admirable work on the Council, and particularly as Chairman of the Watch Committee. The testimony thus paid to his powers by his colleagues is no more than he amply deserves. He is, by the way, the first American Chairman of the Council since the days of Mr. De Gray, who preceded Sir Edward Pearce.

ANOTHER example of the pernicious practise of certain Chinese in registering as foreigners in order to escape justice at the hands of their own people has just come to light. Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, at the request of the Chief Justice of the Higher Provincial Court of Kiangsu at Soochow, has addressed a letter to the Portuguese Consulate-General requesting that one Wang Yuan-teh, a Chinese registered as a Portuguese citizen, together with a girl, Tsu Tsen-ti, and some documents concerned with the sale of the girl (whom he is alleged to have kidnapped) be handed over to the Chinese Courts to be examined.



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Such a Good Baby!

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE SECOND ADVENT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The time has now come when some review of this subject may be usefully made. All the statements I have made are in black and white, so that I can be nailed down to every word. Let me first make the following quotations from them:—

"I am not a prophet, but only a humble student of the prophets. I cannot make or unmake one of their words"—Letter, October 1, 1922.

"The writer claims no sort of prescience of that kind more than other men and women possess." — *Armageddon and After*, p. 12.

If, therefore, there be any mistake, it is mine and is not due to any failure of the Book. My object in having given, throughout the correspondence and other literature, the Scriptures upon which my findings were based, was to enable students of the subject to judge for themselves how far the findings enjoyed Scriptural support.

But having said this much, I am going to maintain that events have proved me wrong on one point only, and that point is *not the question of date*.

A dear friend in the C. M. S. wrote me some weeks ago pointing out a number of passages of Scripture showing that the Armageddon struggle is *subsequent* to the First Resurrection and Rapture. What I formerly saw in some Scriptures as a *prior* struggle I am now inclined to view only as a *summons* to that struggle, as in Rev. 16: 14, the Rapture only appearing in the next verse (15), and the actual gathering of armies in the verse after (16). In this view the present undoubted calls to war now going forth in the world, and the mobilization of Russian forces on the frontiers of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, are a sufficient fulfilment of Rev. 16: 14, as a prelude to Rapture in verse 15, *without any further prior development*. In other words, the sudden removal of the Lord's people to His presence is the next item on the Divine programme. This is the view of most interpreters, and I gladly admit conversion. In this view also, the Rapture may occur as an antitypical celebration of the Trumpets Festival, 1st Tisri, with Tabernacles fulfilled in the Revelation of Christ with His people, 15th to 21st Tisri.

I come now to a fuller discussion of the solar conjunctions for 1st and 15th Tisri, such as has not previously been possible. In my letter of July 18, I said that 1st Tisri "is a lunar date of uncertain conjunction in the solar calendar," and that "in consequence that "day and hour

are still literally unknown to man." In *Fresh Tidings*, p. 14, I gave two alternative solar dates as possible conjunctions, with reasons stated on p. 13, and I did not rule out the possibility of there being others. Now Trumpets - Tabernacles carries every mark of a sabbatic festival. It was placed in the *seventh* month of the Jewish year, and antitypically it marks *resurrection* and *rest* with Christ as a perpetual celebration throughout the coming millennial dispensation, in the same way that the Christian Sabbath-day marked *resurrection* and *rest* throughout our own dispensation. And just as the Christian Sabbath was moved forward from the 7th day to the 1st in opening the new dispensation, so may this sabbatic month of Tisri be similarly moved forward in the millennial calendar, including its opening celebration (the Rapture), by a period which is a term of its own unit, a month. An alteration of this kind also took place at the commencement of the Mosaic dispensation, see Exod. 12: 2.

Now I showed on pp. 13-14 of *Fresh Tidings* that either September 11 or October 10 of this year were possible solar conjunctions of the Mosaic festival of Trumpets. But it must be also remembered that, for the purposes of the present inquiry, we are dealing not merely with the typical Mosaic festival, but primarily with its antitypical millennial fulfilment, two dispensations later, and possibly involving therefore a move forward of as much as two monthly units of time. Intimation that some such move forward is in progress is suggested by Dan. 12: 11-13, where an additional 30 days and then a further 45 days (1 and 1½ months) are added to the 3½ years, the first leading out to an antitypical Trumpets, and the second to an antitypical Tabernacles: both being hypothetical, for nothing is stated as to their terminal events, except the promise to Daniel that he should "stand in his lot at the end of the days," which he plainly could not do except by resurrection.

It will thus be seen that the latest possible solar conjunction for that antitypical Tabernacles which is to mark the commencement of the millennial year, as a memorial of the first resurrection, is October 10 plus 75 days, which brings us to December 24 as the extreme possible limit of the period during which the removal of the Lord's people to His presence may be expected, if my view of these passages is correct. It may be added that 3½ solar years from the date of the Mandate do not expire until October 24.

Is there a scientific basis to these discussions or not? In no other investigation whatever would inquiry be pursued and hounded by the contempt and the venom which has been imported into this one, although my object in the inquiry was directed to a warning and a blessing for other

men. Why then all this anger, and flood of blasphemies? But now I shall let better men than myself speak.

Some time ago I quoted Guinness' statement made over 40 years ago: "When the nations of Europe . . . shall conspire to reinstate the Jews in the land of their fore-fathers, then the *last warning bell* will have rung." This statement means, in fact, even more than I noted when quoting it. Guinness named both 1920 and 1923 as crisis-years, and the statement therefore clearly means that if he had lived to see Jewish restoration happen by international consent in 1920 as a last warning-bell, then he would have regarded 1923 as thereby raised from *probability* to *certainly* as the year of Christ's return, though for reasons before given he named no month. I am not ashamed to stand by that great scholar in this his *affirmation of certainty as to date*, though I am not worthy to pick up his shoes. He was supported by Professors Elliott and Birks of Cambridge University, and nowadays by Dr. Cachmailee, so I appear to be in pretty good company.

And now I am going to ask my friends Bishop Molony and Archdeacon Moule if they will please answer four questions in the public spiritual interest. Let me introduce them first by mentioning that all the crisis-years of the past, named in the Guinness system, have been exactly fulfilled by suitable terminal events in their respective lines of prophetic fulfilment. It is admitted that 1923 is a crisis-year of special importance, that the crisis must concern the nation of Israel and the city of Jerusalem, and that it must effect something *towards their emancipation, and not their re-enslavement*. I request them then to say:—

1.—Whether in their opinion any public event of international importance has yet occurred this year which could possibly be regarded as fulfilling this prediction of crisis?

2.—If not, then do they still expect (I do not say believe) that the remaining months of this year will produce any crucial event of the character indicated?

3.—If so, then judging only by the present distribution of human forces and apparent intentions in the Near and Middle East, does it seem to them that any crisis precipitated there now would more probably work emancipation, or re-enslavement, for Jerusalem, apart from Divine intervention?

4.—If the answer to the last be "Re-enslavement," then how can the known character of this 1923 crisis, which is not yet fulfilled, be discharged apart from Divine intervention against the re-enslaving forces?

I am, etc.,

C. H. COATES.

Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I had not intended to add anything to my letter of yesterday, but now that it is despatched I still feel a debtor to your readers to make the following statement on the personal side.

During the past four weeks I have passed successfully through the very darkest spiritual experience of my life. It is with extreme reluctance that I uncover even a part of it to public view, for the whole memory is sacred to me, and I still recall some of it with thoughts of terror. Yet I feel that, as an experience with God, it was not given for me alone. My critics, on the other hand, must make what they will of it. I can only state what happened.

After a quarter of a century of endeavour to follow Jesus Christ, it is terrifying to find even a small part of one's faith rocked with earthquake, given when no tremor can really loosen the ultimate anchors held by His power in the unseen. And in truth I knew not what would hold, and what perish, for all seemed slipping away. I know that my cocksure critics will say, Serve you right: but I invite them, when they get to heaven, to look up our friend Elijah, and ask him to explain to them something about the causes of that juniper-tree experience, and afterwards to find out from John the Baptist something of that faith-quake which he experienced when lying in Herod's dungeon. In both cases, in fact, these bearers of Divine truth had read into their messages something more than was actually there, and were ready to die with disappointment as a result. Both messages were associated with a preparatory period of 3½-years the first being that length of time of tribulatory famine in Israel, and the second a similar period of spiritual plenitude in the ministry of Jesus Christ, and both these periods have a typical association with the 3½-years period which closes on the 24th of this month. The 3½-years is in Scripture everywhere a broken seven, and is associated also with broken messages. And though I be nothing, let me too break in His hand, if so be He and His true Word may be glorified. These faith-quakes do not come except to demolish that which fails in the test, in order that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. Heb. 12: 27.

Faced with the failure of my expectation as to the prior development of war, dealt with in my letter of yesterday, I spent much time in prayer. It is the simple truth that, in a period when, after much darkness, answer on answer, and light upon light, came through, not once did my wondrous Saviour reproach me for anything that I had written, though He showed me not only where I was wrong in the understanding of His Word, but

also why He had permitted me to go a little astray.

I asked Him: "Is it true, Lord, that thou art not coming, and that I have been doing the Devil's work in making these announcements?"

He said to me in reply: "Judge nothing before the time, until I come, to bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts, and then shall every man (believers) have praise of God." I Cor. 4: 5.

There was plain comfort and reassurance in this, but afterwards I was awakened from sleep that same night as by a heavy blow, which set me wide awake. Thereupon, He reminded me that when submitting the question, I had prayed for immediate assurance, because the darkness induced by the suggestion in the question was so desolating, and He told me I had not fully understood the reply, which said that the promised assurance would be clear *when the Lord came for His people*, meaning that His Second Advent would be immediate, not after long years.

I asked Him again: "But what of the many who will be stumbled by the non-fulfilment of the prior sign of war which I announced, and whose faith in thy Word may thereby fail altogether, in the very hour when it is about to be fulfilled?"

In reply, I was given two passages in association, and He said: "Did I not say, when I was on earth, that the Day should come in as a snare on the whole earth? And can a bird be snared where no trap is set for it, or shall one take up a snare from the earth, and have taken nothing at all?" Luke 21: 35, Amos 3: 5, see also verses 6-8. In fact, a surprise through apparent failure is operating now as a snare, and will be judicial and separative as between those who have prepared for the Day on principle, and those who have prepared only through a temporary fear, there being no snare to the former class, who test all things by the Word, and are guarded from ultimate failing by His Spirit through faith. Two mutually contradictory messages were given to Ahab by the same prophet (I Kings 22: 15, 19), and he was plainly told which he ought to obey (ver. 28), for God will be clear of the blood of all men, though He is pure with the pure, and forward with the forward.

There was also an association of this second question with the incident of the Chinese prophecy of woe. I have always believed that was obtained from spiritualistic sources. In its non-fulfilment in association with the earliest solar conjunction for Tisri named by me, I believe it to be a part of the snare for the sweeping away of unreal faith, and the unmasking of unreal repentance, together with the testing of faith that is sincere. There was a similar testing—out of real faith, through the message of false pro-

phets obtained from demonic sources, under Micaiah's statement to Ahab, in the passage named above: I Kings 22: 15, cp. ver. 24. In fact, the Chinese prophecy of woe, for which I was in no way responsible, has by its non-fulfilment effectually put a great many people back into spiritual slumber at the very moment that the Judge is standing before the door, as a thief in the night.

I am perfectly well aware of all the retorts that the above record will provoke from the foes of my testimony. But what I have written is a simple narrative of fact. In view of its nature, to remain silent on it would be to me a much greater responsibility than to publish it. While not for a moment claiming for it any character which belongs alone to the impregnable Canon of Scripture, yet to me, in my own subjective faith, it represents an important confirmation of the main expository result of my study of Scripture in respect of the extreme imminence of our Lord's return. If this does not occur as I now anticipate, according to my letter of yesterday, then I know nothing whatever about successful communion with God in spiritual things, after 24 years of asking and receiving. "Write the vision, and make it plain upon tablets, that he may run that readeth it, for . . . at the end it shall speak and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it: because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

I am, etc.,

C. H. COATES.

Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1923.

THE APPALLING STATE OF CANTON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the threat issued by the Sun Yat-sen Administration to convert Canton into a free port if the Customs receipts are not turned over to them, and Sun Yat-sen's recent despatches expressing his "indignation" against the election of Tsao Kun, together with his declared intention of leading a punitive expedition against the North, these can only be interpreted as poor jokes.

I have recently returned from a visit to the South, and I can say this much, that not in recent times has such a débâcle of maladministration been witnessed in China as has been sweeping Canton during the past six months. Business in Hongkong is consequently at a standstill, and some of the foreign firms that have branches in Canton are beginning to close them up. In this connexion, I might add that I have just ordered my branch to cease operations because taxation, piracy, robbery and government seizures have destroyed the very foundations of credit.

Conditions in the North, bad as they are, are infinitely better than

they are in the South. The long line of motor boats tied up for the past many months along the Shameen Bund testifies eloquently of banditry almost at the city limits. The foreigners are afraid of budging more than 10 miles out of the city except on the armed boats running to Hong-kong and Macao. The Hong-kong-Kowloon Railway has not operated since spring. Conscripting of labour, imprisonment of and extortion from citizens and arbitrary assessments have all become commonplace occurrences.

The question is, How long are we merchants going to put up with this caricature of a government in that part of China, and how long are we merchants to be duped by the propaganda of this celebrated "Idealist?" The British merchants and newspapers show some evidence of a serious intention to force a show down. There is talk of making representations to the Colonial Office, but I wonder whether anything will come of it. And I wonder how much longer other nationals and their friends, many of whom are vitally affected, will continue nerveless, enthralled by the echoes of the ancient refrain about the Southern "patriot".

A Reuter telegram from Canton carried by you and published last week, puts the situation in Canton mildly. It states that the "land inquisition in Canton is still in progress." This "inquisition" simply means that officials now in the saddle in Canton have sent out an order that all property owners must bring forth their title deeds to their lands, and if there be any titles not dating back to the Ming Dynasty (ended 600 years ago) the property is seized by the "government" and sold to the highest bidders. This astounding banditry which seizes the very land from under one's feet has undoubtedly resulted from the government's success in selling the public temples some weeks ago and permitting the purchasers to demolish them—temples which anywhere else in the world have been cherished and preserved as relics of an ancient and admirable civilization, sold in Canton for the bricks and gilt they contain.

Law and order have not only ceased at the city limits but are only extant in the city within those districts policed by the Canton Volunteer Corps, an organization of shop men and responsible citizens, numbering some 7,000 and all fully armed. This organization is openly opposed not only to the present government but to all military bucaniers. From this body may grow something some day which not only in the South but throughout China may revolutionize things. There is the germ of a big idea in it. But the foreigners in Shanghai and abroad, whose ears have so often listened to the "Southern Idealist" tune that

they can hear nothing else, are doing little to speed the day. Indeed there are still those in America who support the "Republicans" and "Constitutionalists" of the South with money while "generalissimos" and "mayors" revelling in legalized vice and tyranny which can never be legalized flout foreign treaties as they do foreign and incidentally American interests continuously. How long?

This challenge would doubtless be taken up by some of the "Southern Saviour's" local disciples. If, so, they will have some embarrassing questions to answer—and we may get some facts.

I am, etc.,

AMUSED BUT FED UP.

Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1923.

SPIRITUALISM AS A RELIGION.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with great interest the report published in your paper some days ago about the congress of Spiritualists held at Lille, and also your comments thereon, which are characterized by that fairness which is typical of your newspaper. If I dare to take up some of your time and space, it is not with a view to criticize, but simply to express a point of view different from your own, but which I think deserves consideration.

You reach the conclusion that the flimsy proofs offered by spiritualist publications such as "Raymond" and many others are insufficient to build on them the foundation of one's spiritual life. Looking on the spiritual movement simply as a scientific investigation, such as atomic energy, for instance, you are certainly right. Looking on Spiritualism as a religion I feel an entirely different conclusion must be reached.

Spiritualism as a religion does not mean the attendance of so-called séances or the belief in the manifestations of so-called mediums, professional or otherwise. A believer in spiritualism simply accepts the assurance of life after death, strengthened by such proofs as the individual is willing and ready to accept.

I am personally of the opinion that the spiritualists themselves are much to blame for the general scepticism against their beliefs. They have permitted themselves to be led entirely too far in the channel of scientific investigation and have travelled a long way from the road of faith.

No religion can and should be built on the result of photography, chemistry or any other scientific apparatus. As a religion Spiritualism should and must claim the first prerogative of all religions—Faith of the believer, for without it no religion can exist. It is the very essence of religion that it does not depend on scientific proof, but gains its strength from the deepest forces within the human soul, which can master doubt by faith.

And why should the world at large demand from the spiritualist proofs which it has never dreamt of asking from any other religion? Has it ever occurred to anyone to demand cold, hard and scientific proofs for the miracles contained in the old and new testament? Or is it not rather a fact that the great majority of Christian believers are satisfied to accept the teachings and ideals of Christianity in all its forms, while quietly rejecting, what they feel personally unable to accept?

Spiritualism does not take away anything from any other religion. It offers no new set of moralities, it accepts the truth as it has come down to us as a precious inheritance through the ages, it only endeavours to add new assurance to old promises.

In its promises it tries to show that Heaven is not a place of eternal leisure and adoration, such as pictured in past ages, but a place of further development of the human soul, and the emphasis it places on the importance of preparing on earth for the new and greater responsibilities to be encountered after death, can only tend to make us better and kinder. Surely there is need for goodness and kindness to-day, as much and more than ever before.

On such a faith one may safely build the foundation of life, ever conscious of the great prayer of the humble in spirit "I believe oh Lord, help Thou my unbelief."

I am, etc.,

SPIRITUALIST.

Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1923.

JEWS AND THE Y.M.C.A.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Rabbi Hirsch answered my letter of the 15th instant by passing personal remarks, in other words, a typically Jewish answer without going to the point.

As to my ignorance of the Jewish religion and aims, I wish to inform Mr. Hirsch, that the leading articles on this point printed in the "Israel's Messenger" for July, August and September, were written by me and commented upon by the Editor of the above monthly, as showing a "real Jewish spirit and thorough understanding of the aims of the Jewish nation."

If Rabbi Hirsch had the right to refuse to give the text of one of his speeches to the "Israel's Messenger" and then protest that he was not quoted correctly, I have the same right not to give to the public the names of that young man in question and the "Elders," because I made the remark not as a personal attack or defence of anybody and wish to have the question involved treated *impersonally* as a question of principle.

Rabbi Hirsch left unanswered what I said about suspending sermons during summer time, as well as the last paragraph of my first letter.

His advice to me is nothing else but a verbatim copy of the first

line of the last paragraph of my letter.

I wish to say that these remarks are final and that I will not at present reply to any letters of Rabbi Hirsch's.

Thanking you for your courtesy in inserting this letter in your esteemed paper.

I am, etc.,

JEWISH NATIONALIST.

Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1923.

CRITICISM AND THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In the United States when a company withdraws its advertising as an act of coercion, the newspaper generally refuses to permit that company to advertise in it again. It also very often never permits the mention of that company's name in its columns. If that were the policy of the "North-China Daily News," the manager of the theatrical company who wrote so childish a letter to you, would learn that without the co-operation of the "North-China Daily News," his houses would be empty.

The art, theatrical and musical criticisms of the "North-China Daily News," have been a relief from the unstinted and, in many cases, undeserved praise which is so often the burden of Far Eastern criticisms. Shanghai pays well for its amusements and it deserves to get its money's worth. The manager who is dull enough to imagine that Shanghai is bound to take any fare he wants to hash up will learn at some expense that he misunderstood this town. Our own A.D.C. occasionally puts on a better show than some of the travelling companies and there is no reason why we should pay for the Far Eastern excursions of barnstormers. I have not the present company in mind, not having seen their performance, but am limiting the statement to general principles.

I am, etc.,

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1923.

*. In justice to the Forbes Russell Company we would emphasize that in no possible sense could the descriptions in the second paragraph of the above letter be applicable to them. If we criticized certain points in some of their performances, there was plenty of praise in other respects, which their acting in every way deserves. We are sorry that they took umbrage at the criticism, though, as we indicated yesterday, the question of advertisement or no advertisement will not intimidate us into altering our attitude. But we have no wish whatever to injure the Company, which has brought entertainment well worth seeing, and we can only regret that they have taken a line which is likely to do themselves harm—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The merry farce staged by Mr. Forbes-Russell and performed by the representatives of the press is based on the assumption that the Shanghai public is incompetent to judge the excellence of theatrical productions, and that your critic is the supreme arbiter of dramatic art in this community.

If any proof were required that the Shanghai public can form its own decisions regardless of press criticism, it is only necessary to recall the success of the Italian Grand Opera Co. that played here last season when packed houses were the rule in spite of the faint and damning praise bestowed upon the company by your critic. The only requisites for the success of any theatrical company in Shanghai is excellence of production and artistic talent, and if Mr. Forbes Russell can show us the goods he needn't worry about his passage money.

I am, etc.,

EDWIN F. ATKINSON.

Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1923.

*. With all respect Mr. Atkinson's assumption (para 1) is totally wrong—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As one who is so often at variance with the views expressed by your esteemed paper, will you permit me to say that in the matter of intelligent criticism of dramatic art you deserve all the support from a public which has for half a century been treated to such fulsome and meaningless criticism as that "Miss X. looked charming and acted her part to perfection, that Mr. Y. was a tower of strength and that his performance could not have been improved upon," and such like inanities. The ordinary newspaper critic made use of exactly the same phrases whether the performer was a real star or the constellation was of the sixth order. It was not criticism at all, but a simple effort to fill space by a person who was either incapable of judging dramatic art or too indolent to go to the trouble of writing a just account of the performance.

I have no desire to add to the present controversy between yourself and the artists who now perform at the Lyceum, for I am not even aware of the nature of the criticism that caused the embargo on your paper by our visitors, but I trust that you will not be intimidated by them or anybody else to refrain from what you consider just criticism of certain phases of performances for which the public pay well and for which they have a right to demand a certain standard of execution. If it falls below that standard adverse criticism is not only just but you owe it as a duty to your readers to exercise your rights.

I am, etc.,

GORDIE NIELSEN.

Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1923.

THE NEW WORD.

(Students Gazette).

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—To avoid any possible misunderstandings and misrepresentations, we beg through the medium of your esteemed Paper to bring to public knowledge that we the editors and publishers of the Russian weekly, which appeared until now under the name "The Students Gazette" and with our next issue shall appear under the name of "Novoe Slovo" (in Russian) and "The New Word" (in its English section), have nothing in common with a body which calls itself "The Russian Students Union."

Our aims, as in the beginning, are to help those Russian students and emigrants, who are willing to work for their living, and who use all their force to avoid dependency on public charity. Such workers have formerly received assistance from us whenever we had the possibility to offer help, and it is true we have done so on several occasions through the medium of the departed Presidents of Russian students, Messrs. Blumenthal and Bekkarevitch.

With the departure of the above named gentlemen all our connexion with the Students' Union ceased, and our help shall be directed in the future to direct deserving cases. At present in the work of our young weekly are taking part, and earning their modest living, over 20 young men and women, and we expect that in the future this number will grow.

Enclosing you a copy of our last number, No. 16, we shall be pleased and very much obliged if you would care to mention it in your esteemed Paper.

We are, etc.,

"THE NEW WORD."

Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1923.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S CHANNEL SWIM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In your issue of the 19th instant—The American Sports Page—there is an article on English Channel swimmers, which contains matter taken from a French journal the "Petit Parisien" throwing reflexion and doubt on the ability of Captain M. Webb, the first man that succeeded in swimming the English Channel (from Dover to Calais).

As one who knows something of the late Captain Webb, I would like to inform your readers that not only was he a great swimmer but also a brave, courageous gentleman.

In the early sixties he was a cadet on H.M.S. Conway (a few years before the writer) and during the two years he was on that vessel, he won all the swimming prizes; later on, when

serving as an officer on board one of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, running between Birkenhead and South American ports, he nobly risked his life by leaping overboard during gale of wind in the South Atlantic near Cape Horn, to save a passenger who had fallen overboard, and for which act he received a well merited decoration.

When he swam the Channel in 1875 he was attired in the only clothes that nature gave him and it is a distinct libel on his memory to say he swam in a buoyant suit.

For several years the writer had in his possession a copy of what was then called the "Penny Illustrated Paper" which contained many pictures taken when he was leaving the English shore, during the swim across, when receiving liquid refreshment which was handed to him by one of the crew of the Deal lugger, and when landing at Calais.

I am, etc.

FREDK DAVIES,
Com. R.N. R. (Ret.)

Woosung Forts, Oct. 22, 1923.

'DR. MABUSE' AT THE CARLTON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It was certainly refreshing to see a real German film again after such a long lapse of time (to be correct nine years, which we might possibly henceforth regard as the official period of mourning after a great calamity). Such was evidently also the general feeling in the distinctly Teutonic audience.

For a student of psychology it was extremely interesting to watch the careful manner in which the producer feels his way through a presumably unfriendly, or at least doubtful, atmosphere. The film is not prefaced by the usual long and uninteresting list giving the names of producer, author, photographer and the rest of all those who have had even the smallest finger in the pie, which in the present case inevitably would betray the origin and nationality of the film, but rushes right into the certainly colourful and varied description of the Berlin (?) underworld. The text is painfully and carefully British even to the point of introducing a bit of genuine cockney slang, while at the same time the interiors show us a mixture of typical heavy German upholstery and depressing and hungry futurism, but the straightforward German producer cannot stand beating about the bush for long and suddenly springs upon us what presumably is the first of its kind after the war, a long explanation in the pure and undiluted language of the Vaterland. Now as "the cat has got out of the bag" there is of course no further reason for pretence and we are treated to the uplifting spectacle of helmeted German soldiers fighting around the

street corners. Did this or did it not bring forth memories of a period where fighting was not . . . film?

Evidently it must be difficult to cater for the movie-going audiences when the offerings run from that factless semi-Chinese "broken blossoms" via Chinese fashions (!!!!!) to German militarism.

I am, etc.

SPECTATOR.

Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1923.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me space in your columns to announce that, owing to difficulties created by the impending rendition of Weihaiwei, we are forced to close this school at the end of the current year: and to add that I am prepared to receive in future a small group of small boys for the special purpose of preparation for entrance to schools in Britain, the "common entrance examination" of the public schools being the standard aimed at.

The closing down of a British school would seem an appropriate occasion for referring to the general question of British education in the Far East—a question that has been frequently discussed in local papers. Speaking generally, and judging entirely from the type of pupil who has found his way here during the past 23 years, one has no hesitation in asserting that the average boy being educated locally is at least a year behind his contemporary in England—particularly in mathematics. There are exceptions, of course: the reference is to the average pupil.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when British communities in China will recognize that in this matter they have a certain collective responsibility—a responsibility that in their own interests they cannot safely ignore.

The more urgent need is a decent school in decent surroundings for senior boys. That is to say, a school run on English public school lines, in a good climate, wholesome environment, remote from populous centres.—*Verbum sap.*

I am, etc.,

HERBERT L. BEER.

Weihaiwei, Oct. 18, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Regarding your letter in yesterday's issue concerning closing of the Weihaiwei school, is there anything to interfere with Mr. Beer transferring his useful academy to a city like Tsingtao, where already an American academy exists? For clean air, fine bathing, and walks, surely

Tsingtao might well be considered an ideal location for British boys.

I am, etc.

A.J.H.

Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1923.

REAL ICE SKATING.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The locality referred to by Mr. Alister Duncan where ice skating took place was on ponds adjacent to the present Range Road. Skating also took place on a small pond located in the present Quinsan Square, but not to any large extent.

I am, etc.,

GORDIUS NIELSEN.

Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1923.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I am sorry to have to deprive you of "the sublime pleasure" to which you refer in to-day's Notes and Comments. You do not answer Mr. Alister Duncan's question at all. That gentleman asks for information as to the locality of the ice-skating in which he took part and you tell us of Dr. Macleod's ice-skating on the Race Course. That was before Mr. Duncan's time, and that is not what he wants to know. The place where Mr. Duncan skated was on both sides of the present Range Road, which is clearly indicated by his reference to Sir Nicholas and Lady Hannen, who were great sports and played a very active part in the social life of Shanghai in the late eighties and the beginning of the nineties.

I am, etc.,

GORMIUS NIELSEN.

Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1923.

SUFFERED FROM ITCHY PIMPLES

On Arms and Limbs.
Cuticura Healed.

"For about six weeks I suffered from red, itching pimples which broke out on my arms and limbs. The pimples came to a head and discharged water. They were inflamed and itched so badly that I hardly got any sleep for about three weeks.

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COMPANY MEETING

THE SEE KEE RUBBER ESTATES

Annual Meeting

The fifth annual general meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd. was held last Friday afternoon at the offices of the Secretaries and Managers (Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.), 10 Canton Road. The directors present were: Messrs. C. H. Rutherford (Chairman), R. N. Swann and G. Grayrigge, and there was an attendance representing 42,735 shares.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen, When I had the privilege of addressing you last year, this Company was sailing in very troubled waters. We were keeping afloat at the very heavy expense of money borrowed and secured under a debenture issue at 15 per cent. interest, the Company was not earning enough at the current prices of rubber to pay its way and had been compelled to ask debenture holders to permit interest to be credited to them in lieu of cash payment. The Company's thanks are due to the debenture holders for granting this indulgence. However, the advent of compulsory restriction completely altered the hopeless prospects of the Company and, so early as the middle of February, an offer was received and accepted to take up all the unissued capital of Tls. 25,000 at par. The debentures were paid off with interest up to date and the Company, aided by the improved state of the market, entered into a new lease of life. To-day the position is so changed that instead of Shanghai sending money to the Estate, the Estate is sending money to Shanghai. Having weathered that particularly fierce storm, we hope now to have a long period of plain sailing and I trust the day is not far distant when shareholders may look for some return on their investment.

BENEFITS FROM RESTRICTION.

We have now had almost a year's experience of compulsory restriction and a large section of the rubber planting industry, this Company especially, owes its salvation to the beneficial effects of the same. I feel it would not be out of place to record this Board's appreciation of the benefits derived from the enactment and its gratitude to those who framed and brought the restriction scheme into operation.

Regarding estate matters I am pleased to say all reports point to the property being in first-class condition, well maintained by our manager, Mr. W. A. Smith, whose work is spoken of as excellent. Mr. Welch, on behalf of our Secretaries and Managers, visited

the estate in July and gave us a most encouraging report, especially as concerns the deep rich soil and the splendid bark recovery, the latter a most vital and important point.

During the year we produced a crop of 142,000 lb. and could easily have produced considerably more had there been no restriction, but what we lost in crop we more than gained in enhanced prices, for whereas the previous year we averaged a sale price of 6.94d., the year under review averaged 11.81d. We shall do considerably better for the current year. In passing, I would mention that we have two tons monthly sold forward at 65 cents per lb. to December, 1923.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Our cost of production as shown in the accounts was enhanced by export duty and interest on debentures, the latter item happily now a thing of the past. It is difficult to be accurate in forecasting the current year's cost—so much depends on the crop we may be allowed to produce—but I think around 9½d. per lb., including Shanghai expenses, will be near the mark. This may not appear very cheap, but I would emphasize that See Kee is a small property carrying a comparatively large overhead expense, a point to remember when comparing it with much larger estates. On the other hand, our capitalization of Tls. 100,000, equivalent to Tls. 224 per acre, is very small, one of the cheapest in Shanghai; we have no debts, and we shall, if all goes well, be able to pay excellent dividends in due course.

THE WORKING ACCOUNT.

Coming to the Accounts as presented, the Estate itself returned, as per the Working Account, a profit of Tls. 6,348.43, which was a little more than swallowed up in Shanghai expenses and debenture interest, together amounting to Tls. 6,676.57. We also had to start a reserve fund for manager's leave pay and passage, and these provisions show us a small loss on the year of Tls. 1,224.01, which brings the total deficit in the Balance Sheet to Tls. 32,626.11. I want to emphasize, although we have this book loss before us, that the Company is not in debt, but has actually money in the bank.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were carried.

SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE LD.

The Annual General Meeting

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on Thursday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road. Mr. N. G. Maitland, the Chairman,

presided, and there were also present Pere F. Sallou, Messrs. C. J. L. Stewart and E. A. Prince (directors) and other shareholders, 34,200 shares being represented altogether.

The Chairman said:—

Since the last report, the producing area has been increased by 20 acres but the total planted area still remains the same. The non-producing area of 277 acres is now all of a tappable age and certain fields will be brought into the tapping round during the current year in order to rest some of the older areas. Included in the reserve area of 285 acres is an area of 162 acres applied for in 1919. The title for this block of land has now been received and the conditions governing this grant provide that the whole area with the exception of 16 acres reserved for the planting of food-stuffs is to be planted up within two years from the date of the grant, *viz.*: March 15, 1923. This means that 143 acres will have to be planted up by March, 1925. Work has already commenced on felling this area which, when planted up, will bring the planted area up to 902 acres. Should conditions improve in the near future further extensions are contemplated in order to bring the planted area of the estate up to 1,000 acres, and thus placing the estate on a more economical basis with regard to the overhead charges in the cost of production.

COST PER POUND.

The "all-in" cost for the year works out at the fairly reasonable figure of 9.80d. per lb. This is slightly above the figure for last year but it must not be forgotten that we are now working on a restricted output which naturally means higher costs. The year's crop was some 18,000 lb. below last year's figure but this reduction has been more than compensated for by the better prices realized since the introduction of compulsory restriction. As the company has only had the benefit of these better prices for a portion of its financial year, the result of the year's working cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

The nett profit for the year, after making the usual allowances for depreciation, amounts to Tls. 9,670.05 and after deducting the debit balance of Tls. 1,213.47 brought forward from last year's accounts, there remains a balance of Tls. 8,459.18 standing to the credit of profit and loss account which the Directors recommend carrying forward to next year's accounts.

CONDITION OF ESTATE.

As regards the working of the estate, there is very little for me to comment upon. The weeding cost per acre per month over the whole estate for the year was 70 cts. as compared with 98 cts. for the previous year. In order to conserve top soil, grass was allowed to grow in some of the fields during the wet months and the whole estate is now clean weeded and in very good order. During the year only diseased

trees were taken out but during the current year all fields are to receive systematic attention for thinning cut purposes. The estate has been fairly free from diseases, and expenditure under this heading has been more in the nature of prevention than treatment. The labour position is quite satisfactory and there is no difficulty at the present time in obtaining a good class of coolies locally. With the exception of an occasional outbreak of fever, the health of the force has been good.

The smoke house containing 13,542 lb. of sheet rubber was destroyed by fire in January. The building and contents were fully covered by insurance and a new smoke house has been erected at a cost of \$2,950.

Under the Export of Rubber (Restriction) Enactment, the estate is at present allowed to export 155,160 lb. As the amount is regulated by the price of rubber, this figure is subject to revision. It is estimated, however, that we shall be able to produce the crop mentioned at an "all-in" cost of approximately 37 cts. per lb., and I have no doubt that in actual working this figure will be improved upon.

The estate was visited regularly by Major G. Nevill Stevens whose reports have been exceptionally favourable and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the directors' appreciation of the good work done by our manager, Mr. F. Birkemose who continued to manage the estate single-handed during the year.

A forward sale of 2½ tons monthly July to December 1923 at a price of 66½ cts. per lb. f.o.b. was made during the year.

No questions were asked and the formal resolutions were carried unanimously.

CLUBS & SOCIETIES

SHANGHAI HOCKEY CLUB

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Hockey Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Kalee Hotel and was attended by a score of active members and others interested in the sport. Captain E. I. M. Barrett, last year's President, presided and, following his short speech, officers were elected. The meeting showed their approval of the officers of last season and re-elected their number again. They are—President, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett; Vice-President, Mr. J. L. Beaumont; Secretary, Mr. P. H. Cobb; the Committee, Messrs. G. H. Faers, M. Tegetmeier, O. Mancel, Reece, A. E. H. Parrot, and Captain W. S. Harvie. The Chairman said informally that it might prove to be impossible to use the same playing ground as last year,

but that if such were the case another field in the vicinity would be provided.

In addressing the meeting Captain Barrett said:

From the accounts, which you will have a chance of inspecting at the conclusion of the meeting, you will notice that we are carrying forward to the new season a balance of \$44.53. Although the receipts were considerably higher than previously, our expenses are also higher in view of the fact that we had \$100 rent to pay for our ground, and also considerable expenses in connexion with the use of the pavilion, and with the rolling and marking of the ground, etc.

I think it will be agreed that last season was, in many respects, a great improvement, as far as hockey is concerned, on previous seasons, and the fact that we were able to wind up with several matches, all more or less of an interport nature, added very considerably to the interest taken in this game, not only by members of the Club, but also by the public generally in Shanghai. It is pleasing to be able to record that we won our matches against Tientsin, the Grenadiers of Hongkong, and Coke's Rifles of Tientsin, while we also defeated a combined team of Coke's Rifles and the Grenadiers in the last match of the season.

Although, last season, we were able to record a considerable improvement in the membership of the Hockey Club, it is still to be hoped that many new members will be found during the coming season, and I may say that already we have had many applications

for membership. It is sincerely to be wished that the Club will be able to field three teams regularly this year, and it is proposed to divide the playing of the Club into three teams in a similar way in which it was divided into two teams last year.

Last season, we were fortunate in obtaining the use of the Shanghai Cricket Club tennis courts for our hockey pitch, but, owing to the fact that these courts were somewhat damaged by hockey last year, this privilege has now been withdrawn. However, we are now in communication with the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Shanghai Football Club with a view to changes in the ground of the Football Club in order to be able to fit in our own without touching in any way upon the Cricket pitch or tennis Courts. This matter is still under discussion.

In concluding this report, I would like to lay stress upon the point that it is very difficult indeed for the Secretary efficiently to arrange the teams if members cry off at the last moment after having signed their willingness to play earlier in the week, and it is therefore to be hoped that this season members will do their utmost to turn up to games as regularly as possible.

THE Commonwealth Government of Australia has approved the selection of Mr. Holloway, the well-known Victorian Labour leader, to represent Australian Labour at the International Labour Conference.

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SPORT

MODERATE GOLF AT
KIANGWANThe Qualifying Round of the
Shanghai Golf Club's
Championship

THE QUALIFIERS.

J. B. Ferrer	80	79=159
A. Gray	84	76=160
H. R. Malcolm	82	78=160
E. Lester Arnold	32	81=163
K. M. Cumming	84	80=164
W. O. Lancaster	84	80=164
J. L. Crompton	85	81=166
H. G. Elliot	84	84=168*
C. Richards	82	86=168*

*Tie.

The qualifying round of the Shanghai Golf Club's championship took place at Kiangwan on Sunday when play was only of a moderate description. The course was in splendid condition, the weather was ideal, but all the players were to a certain extent labouring under the strain of the event. In the case of some this was perfectly natural, for the last four places among the eight to qualify were very open and it was known that there would be the keenest competition for them. At the same time there was a good deal of nervousness among others, those who had every reason to anticipate qualifying easily—and the result was that the scores returned were not particularly good.

The qualifiers are given above. Captain Barrett was unable to play, as he had sprained his right hand, while another notable absentee was W. S. Clay, who at the last minute decided to go off on a holiday in preference to the more thankless task of trying to snatch the championship.

Above have been given the qualifiers. The other scores (for 36 holes) were as follows:—T. R. Chassels 171; A. V. Pettitt 174; W. Mansel Smith 174; C. H. Hopkins 174; A. C. Godby 174. Dr. N. Hay Bolton 175; A. West 175; A. F. When 176; T. J. Fisher 176; A. W. McPhail 178; J. H. Sandes 178; F. Ferrer 179; O. H. Blackburn 179; C. E. M. Thomson 179; R. J. Bowerman 180; W. Huggett 181; C. W. Porter 181; H. B. Lane 186; H. E. Brewer 187.

LAWN TENNIS CHAM-
PIONSHIPS

Two Finals and an International

The main events of the lawn tennis season were concluded on Saturday with three matches which drew a good crowd to the Majestic Hotel grounds. These games, and their results were:

Shanghai singles' championship: R. Canavaro beat J. L. Wade: 9-7, 6-1, 6-1.

Ladies doubles' championship: Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Irwine beat Mrs. Moss and Mrs. Stafford Smith: 6-4, 6-3.

The Roper Cup: America (represented by Messrs Gulick and Harrison) beat England (represented by Messrs Whitmore and Oliver) 4-6, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

ZEV v. PAPYRUS

American Colt's Win

New York, Oct. 19.

Following Papyrus's good trial yesterday, betting, which a week ago was 3 to 1 against Papyrus, is now evens.

Oct. 20.

The track was soft following two days' rainfall, and the forecast this morning was cloudy and cooler.

Although when he arrived in America shrewd racing men thought that Papyrus had scarcely a chance of winning, he will now go to the post the favourite, chiefly because his trainer, Mr. Jarvis, has transformed the colt, which still had its sea-legs when it did its first canter, into a perfect racing-machine. How a muddy dirt-track will affect Papyrus is a matter for speculation, but his legion of backers consider that he is a fine mud-lark, realizing that some of his best races in England were won on heavy turf. Those anticipating an American victory point out that his sire has handed down to Zev the trick of ploughing through mud fetlock-deep to victory.

The winner receives \$80,000 and the International Gold Challenge Cup, and the loser \$20,000.

An interesting feature of the race is the matching of the jockeyship of Denoghue and Sande, both of whom are among the premier jockeys of the respective countries.

Later.

The American colt, Zev, beat Papyrus in the race for the International Gold Cup.

The race took place in brilliant weather before 70,000 people, the greatest crowd that has ever witnessed a horse-race in America. The track was good. Off was given at 3.55 p.m. At the start Papyrus led by a length, but seemed almost to stop, Zev going to the front as they passed the paddock. Papyrus reduced the American's lead at the half-mile, but Zev regained a length lead during the next quarter-mile, retaining it at the mile. Papyrus, driven hard by Donoghue, failed to get up, and Zev, running under restraint, steadily increased his advantage, winning by six lengths amid a great roar from the crowd.

The time was 2 mins. 35½ secs. The betting was 5 to 4 on Zev and evens on Papyrus.—Reuter.

Oct. 20.

It is believed that the defeat of Papyrus was due to his being unable to run on a sloppy track. He was shod smoothly, while Zev was shod with heel-caulks. Steve Donoghue says that Papyrus was not at home in the going. This is confirmed by Mr. Jarvis, the trainer, though neither advances it as an excuse.—Reuter.

SWEDISH SWIMMER'S NEW
WORLD'S RECORDS

Stockholm, Sept. 1.

The swimming season came to a brilliant close yesterday at Salt-holmen. In spite of the unfavourable weather, a large number of people watched the exciting competitions, in which Swedish men and women as well as some foreign swimmers took part.

The greatest interest centred around Arne Borg, who succeeded in making three new world's records, namely for 880 yards, 1,000 yards and 1,000 metres. The previous record for the 880-yards race by the American Norman Ross, was 11 min. 24½ sec., and Borg covered the same distance in 11 min. 6½ sec. The 1,000 yards he covered in 12 min. 47½ sec. and the 1,000 metres in 14 min. 5 sec.—Reuter.

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North-China Herald, 27-1-023.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE LORD OF CREATION

A Sermon Preached on August 19 by the Rev. C. E. Darwent
in Union Church, Tientsin

"And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth."—Genesis 1. 26.

To-day there is a strong tendency to rob man of what is the keyword in this divine charter originally given him—the word "dominion." It is the great delight of many scientific and literary people to "take man down a peg or two." I am inclined to think that one reason for their delight in it is that it takes the "Christian and Bible view of man down a peg also. They speak and write of man as a "child of circumstances," a "creature of environment." They speak of "man and other animals;" that is, that he began as an ape and has remained an ape ever since as far as his fundamental nature and prospects are concerned. The implication is, that man is not such an important creature as the Bible has led him to believe he is. He is removed from the front seats to the cheaper and obscurer ones at the back. The idea has been and is to assimilate man to the creatures round about him and great contempt is poured on the idea that man has any right to consider himself the "lord of creation." For the last 50 years he has been undergoing a process of dis-establishment, a painful process which no one can possibly like. So we hear a great deal about the "conceit of man," a "mere speck in the universe," assuming so much to himself when he ought to be content to sit down in the universal assembly of animated creatures as one of them.

STORY OF CREATION.

Now, let us turn to this, the best account of creation ever given, and see what it says. After enumerating all the types of living creatures, God said, "Let us make man in our image, and after our likeness, and let them have dominion over everything;" not "a child of circumstances" at all, but "lord of creation;" "Let them have dominion"—rule, lordship, power. That is what it means. It means that for some reason the whole earth has been put under the power of man. He is not "a creature of environment" at all. That is the view of this great old book. It reminds one in its view of man of a remark made by Mr. Gladstone of one of Mr. D'Israeli's cabinets, which consisted of 10 members only. Mr. Gladstone said, "Mr. D'Israeli is the one; the other nine make up the cypher." This

story contains the idea of man's status in the world. He is first and all the rest nowhere compared with him. Moses tells us, that this is God's idea of man. Now notice how fully and completely the divine idea of man has been varied by man's treatment of the whole animated creation and of the world itself. Man has dominion! We are so used to it, that we have probably never noticed it. Let us see how extraordinarily absolute in many ways man's dominion is. We will follow the inventory of the world as given in my text. There is first man himself. According to recent science man did start pretty low. Supposing that he did, how is it that he has reached his present power over creation? His rivals possess claws and muscles such as he never has had, to say nothing of teeth; yet he has managed to beat them all and place himself in the position of master, so that he rides the horse, puts the lion from the forest into a cage and makes the "king of beasts" into an ignominious sixpenny show. With all their strength, and horns and teeth and muscles he has beaten them all; first with a primitive club and now with rifles. The very biggest of the ancient creatures are now mere curios for museums held together by wires. Man builds the museums to put them in. You cannot have more complete dominion than that.

MAN'S DOMINION.

Now take the species of creatures in order, and we shall see that Moses is right. Man has dominion over them. "The fish of the sea" are named first. You would think that owing to the immensity of the expanse and depth of the sea there could be no possibility of any exhaustion of fish—that man could not make any appreciable diminution of their numbers. But he can and he is doing so. I read only the other day this about the whale, "Nothing can save the whale from extinction." Governments cannot. The whale could go on multiplying as long as he had only the Esquimaux with their javelins to fight, but now the white man with explosives can kill more in a year than the natives of the Arctic regions in ten thousand years. Nature cannot stand up against modern man's methods of destruction. Seals used to visit Selsea in Sussex; in fact, Selsea is *Seal's*

Island. There would be no seals in Behring Straits, unless the British, American and Russian governments protected them. There is the North Sea for some reason more prolific in food fish of any sea. It has been fished for ages. But man with his modern methods of fishing is exhausting it. There are no big fish caught now in that sea. To-day the fishing boats remain at sea fishing without intermission sending their catch to port by steamer. The fish have no rest; man is so greedy of gain that he destroys his own business by his greediness. Even the egg-laying capacity of a cod laying 100,000 eggs at a time cannot cope with man's love of money. That is the reason why European fishers have had to go so far as the coast of Iceland and to the Faroes. As I have seen, they catch halibut weighing over 200 lb. there now, but they know it cannot continue. Then it is not generally realized how small an area of the sea is fishable. One hundred fathoms is the limit of deep-sea fishing, and the area of that depth is absurdly small. The fact is man's dominion is so complete that he can almost exterminate the best fish. Salmon in the Fraser River are diminishing and will have to be more perfectly protected. When man is out to make money he can exterminate whole species. He does it. That, surely, is "having dominion."

BIRDS PRACTICALLY EXTERMINATED.

"And the fowl of the air." The birds of all kinds seem too abundant to be destroyed. But they are not. They cannot resist man's dominion. The carrier pigeon that once swarmed in countless millions in the North American continent seems now to have been practically exterminated. One never hears a bird in Japanese forests. The silence is painful. It is, I understand, that the Japanese heard that western women adorn their hats with birds and so Japan was stripped of the most beautiful creatures God made to meet the wants of a wicked vanity. We all know, that grouse, partridges and suchlike game-birds would have been exterminated long ago, had they not been preserved very rigorously. The small birds of northern Europe are trapped for food in thousands as they cross the Balkans in autumn. Rare birds, once plentiful, visit Great Britain at intervals but some fool with a gun shoots them and writes to the papers of his heroic deed. Egrets are vanishing from Venezuela and from Florida, because their reproductive capacity cannot keep pace with modern trapping and the hardheartedness of women. Man's dominion is a fact, sure enough. He can exter-

minate the whole of the tribes of birds if he chooses.

"And over the cattle." There is no doubt about his dominion here. He spares what we call "cattle" because he needs them. He eats them and shoes himself with them, and he clothes himself in the wool of the sheep. These few creatures are fortunate enough to have been found useful and so will live, but man can exterminate all these useful creatures whenever he wants. The horse, with all man's love of the horse, is being partially exterminated by the petrol cars, lorries and tanks in warfare. But take "cattle" to mean, as it may do, all four-footed creatures, then we see how marvellously Moses foresaw the fate of the creatures. Man can clear out the whole of the four-footed races whenever he chooses. The bison has been practically exterminated in America. A few discouraged specimens remain in National Parks, for man only awakens to the value of creatures when he has shot them nearly all.

SHANGHAI PHEASANTS.

Bags of 1,400 pheasants were got in the early days of our settlement in Shanghai but not now. With the best will in the world the pheasant families could not keep pace with man, when as greedy for killing as that. But it is Africa where man's dominion is most evident. I possess a copy of the "Quarterly Review" for the year 1900. It contains an article entitled, "An Age of Extinction." It says, "We have to face the fact that the destructive tendencies of mankind have been rendered so efficient by modern improvements in weapons that the extermination of a large number of the most interesting and beautiful species is only a matter of time." More's the pity, for once exterminated a species never can be recovered. Here are some of the facts it gives; "In 1836 a Mr. Harris counted 1,500 hartebeests and quaggas in one herd at the Cape. The clatter of their hoofs was astounding." Where are they now? Far up country. "One firm of cutlers in Sheffield needed the tusks of 1,200 elephants a year." No wonder elephants are being preserved. I need hardly point out that furbearing animals are experiencing such a proof of man's dominion that already silver fox farms have been established in Canada to save the species alive.

"And all the earth." What does Moses mean by that? He means that man can do as he likes with the earth itself, that is, have dominion over it. And so He has none of us realize the tremendous changes that man has made in the earth. Germany was once solid forest, the remains of which are the Black Forest in Baden. What we call "characteristic plants" of various countries are nothing of the kind. Italy is associated in our minds with the vine and olive, but these were introduced quite late and the Romans took the vine to France of which we think it "characteristic." Most of our

vegetables and most flowers are from Asia. Mr. Hillaire Belloc shows what an exceedingly difficult country England was in which to conduct warfare in the Middle Ages owing to marshes and moors. There was only one route open between the north and south of the country—that in the centre through Pontefract—because the Marsey and the Humber flooded the west and east coasts. Hence the importance of possessing Pontefract castle. There is no end to man's dominion over the earth. The mountain has been washed away by giant jets of water to give room for Seattle to grow.

The most tremendous fact of all showing man's dominion is that named, as far as I know, by the late Dr. Gwatkin alone. It is this. He is meeting those who claim that man has developed from the ape tribe on their own ground. He says, "There is no room left for the development of a higher creature than man from any of the apes. Man has established such a supremacy that he would clean out any creatures likely to become a rival." That is a tremendous, portentous statement. It is that, granted God once caused a tribe of apes to develop into man, *God can never do that again*, because man, with his perfected weapons, would make short work of any creature that threatened to be his rival. Thus God has put Himself absolutely in the hands of man; "let them have dominion;" yes, indeed we have.

THE AUTHORITY OF REVELATION.

I am afraid, that I have left but little time to enforce the lessons to be learnt from all this. But they are clear and worth the attention of many who mistakenly imagine that modern thought and facts have diminished the authority of revelation and its claim on our faith. First, does it not look from all this, that Bible and Gospel have a great deal to say for themselves in the sublime importance they attach to man? It looks as if they are right. To have such dominion given him, man must be of vast faculty and weight in the sight of God—a son of God so great in importance that there may well be "joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Again, is the Bible and Christian doctrine of sin so exaggerated as the modern world thinks? We have a power in us to thwart the will of God as to the world. What is the much derided doctrine of "original sin" but this, that there is a terrible and mysterious power within us that can and does defy the Eternal himself. May it not be as the Gospel teaches, that man uses his dominion over himself to thwart God's purposes regarding him as he has used it in regard to so many of God's creatures.

Thirdly, all that we have considered bears out the Bible statement, that man's fall is very great. An animal cannot sin. It has not the responsibility cast on it that man has had. The higher the nature the greater the fall.

If people will only be sincere with the Bible, they must see that its statements that man's state was very bad have all man's history to support them.

Fourthly, man's exalted position as given in the text and borne out by experience makes the doctrine of the incarnation very believable. Man being so great, endowed with such powers and divine faculties it was likely that God might come himself into humanity to save it. Why not? Would a God of love let a whole race go derelict? Why should not "some greater man" come to restore us to God? If man were a mere animal there could be no entrance of God into the race, but man being in the "image of God," with dominion over all the works of his hands, is it not most reasonable that the Christ should have come?

Fifthly, I can see that it lends solid support to the grandest doctrine of all—Redemption. Why should there be so much difficulty raised about that? Seeing man is so great and powerful, why doubt that God would redeem us? Why make difficulty as to His doing what we do when anyone precious to us is lost—seek to recover them, and save them? Jesus Christ said that this was his mission and it is to "seek and save the lost."

Finally, remember Dr. Gwatkin's terrific thought, that "if man does not glorify God" the world can never produce another race that will do so. Man is so powerful. Either we must glorify God, or He will never be glorified by any race this earth can know. The Catechism tells us that to glorify God is "the chief end of man." Are you and I doing so; or are we using all the dominion God has given us to please, gratify and pamper ourselves, using all the earth for self and "not giving God the glory?" Man has huge blessings and huge responsibilities as to the use of them. Perhaps this line of thought may lead someone to revise the scheme of his life.

THE native papers, remarks the "Central China Post," publish a rather amusing story in connexion with the recent departure of General Ma Chi, who has been appointed by General Wu Pei-fu as Chief Councillor at Northern Headquarters at Yochow. While a long procession was escorting Gen. Ma to the station a cracker shop on the route caught fire and some powder exploded. The departing guest was not injured though some of the band were burned but Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, who was in the rear of the procession, suddenly decided that it was not healthy to go any further and turning on his tracks beat a hasty retreat back to his yamen. The owner of the cracker shop has been arrested to make sure the affair was not part of a plot.

THE ROMANCE OF SIR RALPH GETTHEREQUIK

Chapter 1.—The Hero, The Heroine and The Villain

BY STEPHEN MEADOWHEN WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY SAPAJOU.

The author or authors of the following, for we understand there are two of them, may not be Daisy Ashfords, but we can at least guarantee that their age is little beyond what hers was when she wrote "The Young Visitors."

Sir Ralph Gettherequik was a dashing handsome young noble of the early sixteens. He was about twenty-five years of age. In his heart burnt the strong fire of passionate love for a certain damsel, wondrous fair of countenance and who by some mischance of fortune had been born with splay feet. The name of this sweet maiden was Lady Susan Duckfoot.

However, it was impossible for these twain to wed as all lovers should owing to a fierce disagreement between their austere sires over a certain question concerning the important matter as to which was the right side to get out of bed.

This unfortunate dispute was not the only cause that hindered Ralph from marrying his beloved.



GREATLY FAVOURED BY LORD DUCKFOOT.

The second was the Hon. Horace Ilgotengains, who was greatly favoured by Lord Duckfoot, Susan's father, who was very desirous of a marriage between his daughter and this young man.

One evening as Ralph and Susan were strolling through the woods together whispering sweet nothings to each other, the birds twittering in the branches over head and the monkeys keeping time with their tails and chattering; Ralph turned to Susan.

"By my haliberd, Sweet Sue," quoth he, "I would be well were we wed right soon, else your noble sire will wed you to that scoundrel Horace Ilgotengains!" So saying he swore lustily by his boots.

Susan agreed with him on every point and so absorbed were they in their conversation that they noticed not the roots which trailed across the path, consequently they both tripped over an extra large one and sat heavily.

When Susan discovered that she had grazed the lily white skin of her elbow nothing could check her tears. Ralph did his best to console her, in vain he kissed the wound but it refused to heal and so overwhelming was Susan's grief that within ten minutes Ralph was soaked to the skin.

Ralph then wondered if he would catch a cold standing about in his damp clothes, as a keen wind was blowing. Susan con-

tinued to sob and Ralph to comfort her until the unfortunate maiden was startled from her distressing occupation by a loud explosion just above her head. She looked up at Ralph in alarm.



NOTHING COULD CHECK HER TEARS.

Then a voice rather faint and strangled.

"Forgive me, my dearest, but your tears and the wind have given me a cold" said Ralph and sneezed again, three times in succession.

Susan was greatly distressed to hear this and wished to hurry Ralph home and give him a mustard plaster and a bottle of Eucalyptus Oil.

But suddenly they were confronted by Ilgotengains.

"Ah! ha!" he snarled "I have heard your evil plans and I am now on my way to disclose them to Lord Duckfoot." "What! you dog!" cried Ralph springing forward "Exactly!" ejaculated Ilgotengains springing backward. Whereupon a mighty chase ensued. But Ralph's damp clothes hampered him to such an extent that the Hon. Horace soon disappeared into the twilight in the direction of the old castle over which the old Lord Duckfoot presided.

Ilgotengains having taken himself off the landscape Ralph returned to his ladylove and soon after they both went home rather worried as to what would be the outcome of the Hon. Horace Ilgotengains' threat.

Chapter 2.—A Cocktail in the Hand

Once home Ralph changed his clothes and lay down on the couch in his room, and tried to think out a plan by which he could convey a letter to Susan to let her know where to contrive to meet him on the morrow.

Just before dinner Ralph's faithful valet, Spyonori, came hurrying to his master to tell him that Ilgotengains had been to Lord Duckfoot and that at this minute the Lady Susan was being robbed, at her father's command, for her wedding which was to take place within half an hour.

Ralph sprang from his couch with an oath.

"Saddle my horse and bring me my sword" he ordered.

Then as the servant was leaving the room to obey him—

"Bring me my cocktail too!" he shouted.

After some delay Spyonori hurried in with his master's sword and cocktail. Ralph was by this time in a frenzy of haste, so much so that in his absolutely frantic hurry he buckled on the cocktail and gulped down his sword. But this trifle did not upset him in the least.



RALPH DREW HIS COCKTAIL AND CHARGED.

He rushed out of the house and on passing through the wood between his own abode and that of Lord Duckfoot he overtook the wicked rascal Ilgotengains riding from his home, whither he had gone to robe himself for the wedding, to Lord Duckfoot's little chapel where the ceremony was to take place.

Ralph called out to him, drew his cocktail and charged and in an instant the villain of the piece lay dead upon the ground. Ralph hastily donned the dead man's garments and, pulling his hat well over his eyes he continued on his way.



THE VILLAIN OF THE PIECE LAY DEAD.

He was duly wedded to Susan as everybody took him for the Hon. Horace Ilgotengains. Only the faithful Susan knew that he was not as others thought him and, as her lover pinched her savagely, she wisely concluded that others were not to know what she knew. So she continued to weep as she had been doing at the thought of her having to marry the man her father had chosen for her.

As soon as the ceremony was over Ralph went outside the chapel doors and leapt upon his milkwhite charger.

Instead of riding straight to Lord Duckfoot's castle for the banquet he yanked his beautiful bride up before and amid the cries of all around he galloped away, crash-through woods, bush,



HE YANKED HIS BRIDE UP AND GALLOPED AWAY.

and briar, never stopping until he reached his beautiful shooting-

box in the north of Scotland. When he arrived with his bride he discovered that he still clasped in his hand the broken stem of his now useless cocktail glass. The village watch-mender was instantly called in and the remains of the wonderful glass were soon in a show-case. This done

Sir Ralph and Lady Gettherequik lived happily till the end of their days.

It may be as well to add for the reader's peace of mind that no harm came to Sir Ralph Gettherequik from his hasty consumption of his sword.

WHAT AMERICA IS TALKING ABOUT

The Ruined Farmer: Our Ancestors of Two Kinds: Who Goes to the Opera: What We Think of Dempsey

BY VERA KELSEY.

Grand Forks, N.D.

When to those of us who live in the very heart of the agricultural section, the dire conditions involving the farmer seem incredible, the East and West and the world at large may possibly be forgiven for not realizing the national and international importance of the crisis. As we drive along the country roads, sleek cattle, pigs, and sheep graze in the fields, chickens, Thanksgiving turkeys, and the annual assortment of cats and dogs sun about the farmyard, and the warm stubble flows over the horizon just as it did in the days before every farmhouse contained a mortgage and a heavy heart.

The fires of the burning straw stacks, staring the sky by night, and the smoke of the threshers rising thinly by day are not, like the beacons of old, a guide to the promised land. On the contrary they mark the destruction of the hopes and homes of thousands of farmers and a harvest of disappointment, bitterness, and political upheaval.

In 1922, 2,000,000 people left the farms of the United States for the cities and Canada, and 3,000,000 more are expected to follow them before the end of 1923. They do not go voluntarily but because the vicious circle round which they have been travelling, offers no other escape. The farm crop of 1922 for example brought \$22,500,000,000. The farmers of the country received of that \$7,500,000,000. The taxes on farm property have risen 120 per cent. during the last eight years. The farmer's dollar has decreased in value to 62 cents. The prices of everything he has to buy have increased from 15 to 200 per cent. The products he has to sell have fallen to half price.

THE INCOMPARABLE HUMOURIST.

Through the economic gloom, however, come flashes from other worlds to nourish our sense of humour. From the churches the fundamentalists and liberalists are sending out articles and arguments calculated no doubt to inform and convert, but resulting often in a situation of pure entertainment to the layman. Such was the challenge of William Jennings Bryan, leader of the fundamentalists, to meet in open

debate any leader of the liberalists of equal importance as himself, who would first sign a statement, "I am descended from a monkey." A liberalist minister, whom we suspect to be the redoubtable Mr. Fosdick, not only accepted the challenge and agreed to sign the statement, but, said he, "I will do even more. I will sign a statement that I am descended from two monkeys."

Down in Georgia, the legislature being composed of simple strong men, more simple than strong it would seem, have recently decreed that opera is a luxury and as such open, as far as Georgia is concerned, to discouragement in the form of a luxury tax. For every six performances in cities of more than 100,000 population, \$2500 must be paid, in cities of smaller population, \$1,000.

Their argument is that only people whose brain power is in inverse proportion to the size of their bank account, go to the opera any way, and that with both these qualifications, they can support the tax without knowing it. The opera-goer, everyone else knows, is the man who walks to work while his wife watches the December sales for her summer hats and the April sales for her winter coat, the student, the teacher, and the immigrant. As these are the people who have learned how and when to express appreciation or condemnation, we are keeping an interested eye on Georgia.

Every week we celebrate something. Last week was Constitution Week to commemorate the 136th anniversary of the signing of the document Gladstone characterized as "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given moment by the brain and purpose of man." It is interesting to note in this age of youthful accomplishment and pride therein that President Madison, "the father of the Constitution," was only 37 at the time of writing, and that Alexander Hamilton and Charles Pinckney, signers, were but 33 and 24 respectively. The Constitution at present lies in vault in the Library of Congress at Washington. Specially lighted and designed cases are being prepared for it, and when they are finished, the foundation of our government will be

placed where all who wish may read it the original.

OUR EARLIEST DISCOVERERS.

This week we are celebrating the earliest known discoverer of the American Continent, Leif Erickson. Although this is said to be a national, if not an international occasion, we suspect that the Middle West will do the celebrating for all. We suspect so because of our own ignorance and bewilderment on our first visit to New England to find on a certain day, the schools and shops closed, and thousands of jubilant Italians parading the streets, and to learn that this was the birthday of that great Columbus who discovered America. The point is that the East, having large colonies of Italians and southern Europeans, celebrates Columbus. The Middle West, having whole States given over to the Norse and Danes, celebrates Leif Erickson. And the West, assuming the Pacific Slope to be the real America discovered by themselves, gives credit to themselves.

Very strictly speaking, Biorn Herjulfson, a descendant of Ingolf, the founder of Iceland, found the American continent in 986. Leifur Erickson, son of Eirik the Red of Norway, however, not only found it in 1,000 or 1,002 but named it Vinland because of the abundance of grapes. Many authorities to-day believe this Vinland to be the present state of Rhode Island. Grapes do grow there in abundance, but strange to say it is the Italians who cultivate them.

Since the Middle West is largely the product of the northern European, this occasion has a deep appeal for its residents. Thirty years ago indeed, before these descendants had become hardened and incredulous Americans, the alleged body of Leif Erickson was placed on exhibition here, and scores of Norsemen travelled long distances across the prairies to view the remains of their daring hero.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hull came to our town yesterday. Mrs. Hull is no other than Margaret Anglin, said to be America's foremost emotional actress. (She is a Canadian.) I pictured to Mr. Hull the delights and profits as well as blessings that would be theirs if they would visit the Orient on tour, and illustrated my words with Fritz Kreisler's experience. "Nothing doing," said Mr. Hull. "Artists can travel with a violin, a glass of water, and three sheets of music. Kreisler doesn't even carry the three sheets. Such a trip is out of the question for a company. One night you have a crowded house, the next night, no one. You play Monday in Shanghai and then have to travel for a week to find enough foreigners to make an audience." So that's that!

THEIR BLUSHING HONOURS.

Recent events in the athletic world have moved us to para-

phrase, "Man moves in an erratic way, his honours to bestow." Jack Dempsey amidst shouts of applause, headlines, and the clink of dollars, defeated the South American challenger, Firpo, and retained his title as world champion. There may be a more unpopular and less respected man in America, but if so no one has had the courage to name him. Yet although as a man, Dempsey is condemned, as a champion, he is lauded. Since 1915 Babe Ruth has been recognized as one of our greatest base ball professionals. Last year, however, he was perhaps the most ornery and cantankerous man in any sport. In that one season he lost the sympathy and support of every fan and in the 1922 national award to the most outstanding player of the season, was not even mentioned. This reason Ruth reformed, not only playing his old game, but living up to all the demands fans make of a player as a sportsman. He has just been given the 1923 award winning 64 out of a possible 64 points, and hanging up a record that others may equal but never surpass. A single season of public criticism was sufficient to make him a different man. Five years of scorn and ridicule have had no effect on Dempsey. Yet America places each of these at the head of his profession and applauds accordingly.

THE BUSY HAUNTS OF MEN

A Place of Cafes and Cosy Corners with Fellowship at No Great Distance

By Outlook.

Huge of limb, with flaming hair and red, scrawny neck, a complacent smile overspreading his pale, freckled features and peeping out of his mild blue eyes, the Art Master sat opposite me, luxuriously sprawling against leather cushions in a small café in Seward Road.

"Ay, it's good to be here," he mumbled, with his mouth half full of doughnut, "here, again in the bustling haunts of men. True we are more fortunate than some—two need never lack company; but even when alone who would not choose the city in preference to the village?"

My reply lacked conviction; it was framed to egg him on his favourite path of controversy.

"But do you not feel the insincerity of city life—its artificiality. Village dwellers at least come in contact with the beauties of Nature, which surely must have a beneficent effect?"

NATURE'S ARTIFICIAL SMILE.

"Bah! Who can live upon beautiful scenery? As for artificiality, my friend, have you never reflected that

even Nature's rare beauty is but an artificial smile hiding an inferno of brute force. So that all your question amounts to is this: Am I not conscious of the illusion of all outward show? Judge for yourself! You have chewed the cud in a village long enough. In the village men grow intellectually bovine and temperamentally feline. It is true that the elemental man is found in village and city alike, but in the city he is well seasoned by long training in good manners, which makes him tolerable and sometimes even charming to live with. But the denizen of the village is unchangeable. There is hardly one exception. When the newcomer first arrives he suffers in solitude but later himself helps to augment the poisonous atmosphere. The tragedy of it all is that nobody means to, for most men and women are fundamentally decent. It is just because the villager lacks that so-called artificiality of city life that I detest him."

The Art Master and I have lived in Shanghai one month.

Now I am originally from London—a cockney born within the sound of Bow Bells—the most cosmopolitan city in the world; and Shanghai is cosmopolitan too and therefore good to live in.

But I have recently fled the stifling atmosphere of a village for the pulsating life of your fine city.

CITY versus VILLAGE.

Why do people talk so much of the loneliness of the city for the stranger? Let them consider the loneliness of the village. For what is loneliness in its worst form but freshly to come under the censorship of a hundred curious eyes, the subject of much idle speculation and foolish talk, yet left to one's own devices, till the prescribed period of "cold shoulder" is passed and you are acceptable as one of the community?

In the city, at least, the sense of loneliness is not accentuated by this critical attention. You are taken for granted. Sympathy is more readily aroused and the tragedy and comedy of life in the streets has so much to offer the new arrival that he rapidly merges his own personality in the great stream of humanity.

I believe in the unseen, the impalpably subtle influence of mind on mind; and because intelligence burns so much brighter and ideas flourish so much better in the city than in the village, these have a quickening influence on the individual.

Yes! I am bound to admit that there is much truth in what the Art Master says. At the same time I think he speaks a little too feelingly. But that you will not understand until you know him as well as I do.

ENTRIES for the Police Sports close on Friday. Those who wish to take part in any of the events should notify immediately Police-Sgt. Eva, Central Police Station.



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COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Oct. 26.

OFFICIAL RATES.

Bank's demand selling rate for £1 at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ =Tls. 6.50 at 7205=	
\$9.02	
Bank's demand selling rate for G.\$100 at 69=Tls. 144.93 at 7205=	
\$201.15	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	722.75
Native Interest	13
Copper Cash	251.500
Bar Silver	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Rate of Discount 4 per cent.	
Paris on London	Frs. 77.50
New York on London	G.\$4.48

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Demand	3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Demand	69
PARIS—	
Demand	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
INDIA—	
Demand	219 $\frac{3}{4}$
HONGKONG—	
Demand	74 $\frac{1}{4}$
JAPAN—	
Demand	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
BATAVIA—	
Demand	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	76 $\frac{3}{4}$

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/1 $\frac{1}{8}$
4 m/s. Credits	3/2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 m/s. Docs.	3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 m/s. Credits	3/2 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 m/s. Docs.	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
NEW YORK—	
Demand	70 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 m/s. Credits	72
4 m/s. Docs.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1230
Closing business done at	
London T. T.	3/1 $\frac{1}{8}$
New York T. T.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER.

Hk. Tl. 5.78 @ 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1
" 1 @ 1198	Frs. 13.35
" 1 @ 1.27	G. \$0.70 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 @ 1.60	Yen 69 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1 @ 2.55	Rupees 229 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 17.41	It. Lire 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marks and roubles	no quotation

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Oct. 26.

It. Lire 15.20	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.35	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.75	Y. 1

Quotations, Oct. 25.

It. Lire 93.80	£1 stg.
It. Lire 22.29	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 129.55	Frs. 100

(France).

Week's Exchange Notes

Oct. 27.

At the close of business on the 25th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 22,930,000 and \$31,570,000.

These figures include Tls. 9,350,000 and \$23,560,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

379 Bars from London	
236 America	

615 Bars.

Shipments were:—

823 Bars to Hangchow	
99 Nanking	

922 Bars.

SYCEES.

Arrivals were:—

Nil.

Shipments were:—

Tls. 160,000 to Nanking

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$1,160,000 from Hangchow

Shipments were:—

\$900,000 to Tientsin	
800,000 .. Tungchow	
400,000 .. Cotton Districts	
300,000 .. Hankow	
200,000 .. Swatow	
200,000 .. Manchuria	
100,000 .. Wusih	
50,000 .. Chefoo	
50,000 .. Soochow.	

3,000,000

SILVER.

The price of London ready silver is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher and forward silver $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher than a week ago. The quotation in London on Thursday was 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ready and 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. forward, as against 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ready and 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. forward last Friday. India still continues to buy. China has been a small seller. The Indian "bulls" appear to have difficulty in carrying their large commitments, and it looks as if the near future of silver largely depends on what arrangements they can make. Stocks of Sycee are down Tls. 5 lakhs, and stocks of Dollars 21 lakhs during the week. The Chinese have been making large shipments of dollars to the north and also to the cotton districts. The price of silver in America on Thursday was 63 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, small business done. The London/New York cross-rate is down to 449 $\frac{1}{4}$.

EXCHANGE

Business has been slack, particularly as regards exports and very few bills have been offering. The closing quoted rate last Friday was 3/0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at which it remained till Tuesday, when with ready silver up $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and forward $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the rate advanced to 3/1d. but as silver dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for spot and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for forward delivery the market opened on Wednesday at 3/0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the present level. There are, however, sellers at 3/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for cash, 3/1d. Nov/December. The quoted rate for G.\$ T. T. is 68 $\frac{3}{4}$, but T.T. 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ is to be had for bills. 3/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is quoted for 4 m/s L/C and 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4 m/s Gold Dollars L/C ready and forward.

LONDON BULLION

India's Accumulation of Silver

In their circular of September 12 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 5th instant was £123,822,015 as compared with £123,821,760 on the previous Wednesday.

Of the moderate amount of gold placed upon the market this week India is taking a fair proportion.

The Transvaal gold output for August, 1923, amounted to 769,371 fine ounces, as compared with 754,306 fine ounces for July, 1923, and 752,490 fine ounces for August, 1922.

SILVER.

The market has continued to show a firm front. The Indian Bazaars have been important buyers, covering rather heavy commitments falling due. China has worked both ways, but was more inclined to sell than buy on the rise. Some sales of silver were made on Continental account.

The proposed silver export association has been discussed in Indian Bazaar circles; the verdict to such a movement is not favourable. The "Times of India" sums up local opinion in these words:—"The project is opposed to Indian interests which as a large consumer is more interested in a lower than a higher price of the metal, and bullion dealers in Bombay are doubtful of the success in view of the huge American production, and the curtailed monetary post-war demand for the metal."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

The figures given reveal a very remarkable advance during recent months in the amount of silver held in reserve. At the beginning of 1911 the silver holding was about 53 per cent. of the note issue. On August 31 it had again risen to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$. When we recall that the total note issue at the former date was only about 50 crores and is now about three and a half times as large, we cannot but feel that the silver reserve is overwhelmingly strong for any call that is likely to be put upon it.

The huge accumulation of 9,447 lakhs of rupees on August 31 last—230,000,000 fine ounces—was equal to about twice the annual silver production of the world.

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's Reports

Reporting on the London market on September 13 Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid stated:—

We have again to report a very active silver market, a large business having been done both for India and China. The price has shown a tendency to advance and 31 11/16, which is the highest

price reached since last June, has been reached to-day.

At the higher level China has been a heavy seller both for near and forward delivery, but there has been a keen demand for shipment to India and there has also been a good deal of bear covering from that quarter.

Actual spot silver has been rather scarce and several orders for shipment this week have had to remain unexecuted, the sellers of spot claiming a full week for delivery.

The market at present looks quite steady and we do not see any reason to except a re-action just yet; on the other hand with China selling at the higher level we do not expect much further advance.

GOLD.—India has only taken a moderate amount this week the remainder being taken for America. The price has varied between 90s. 6d. and 91s. 2d. per ounce fine.

Writing on September 20 the same firm reports:—

The silver market has been very active during the past week, India being a large buyer both for shipment and to cover former sales.

This demand has, however, to a great extent been met by sales on China account and this has prevented the price advancing as rapidly as doubtless it would have otherwise.

To-day's quotation is 32 5/16 as against 31 11/16 a week ago, but the rise until to-day had been very gradual.

Most of the selling has been for forward delivery whilst the demand has been for early shipment and the difference in the two quotations to-day is 9/16d.

The immediate future is a little uncertain and it is quite possible that this demand for India may cause a still further advance in the price but the market is very dependent on India and any easing off in their requirements would quickly cause a reaction.

GOLD.—The demand for India has been very small and nearly the whole of this week's large arrival has been taken for America. The highest and lowest quotations during the week have been 90s. 10d. and 90s. 9d. respectively.

REPORT OF SEPTEMBER 19

In their circular of September 19 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 12th instant was £125,823,675, as compared with £125,822,015 on the previous Wednesday.

The purchases of gold on behalf of the Indian Bazaars have been on a small scale, so that the United States of America will receive quite a good proportion of the supplies in the market this week.

Gold valued at \$3,500,000 has been received in New York from London.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of August last:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Netherlands	24,611	196,150
Belgium	—	4,235
West. Africa	62,427	405
United States of America	7,125	2,396,625
Central America and W. Indies	2,560	—
Various South American Countries	243	—
Rhodesia	220,747	—
Transvaal	3,868,280	—
British India	—	1,062,793
Straits Settlements	—	796
Other Countries	6,713	99,531

£4,192,706 £3,760,423

According to the Ontario Department of Mines, the statistical returns received from producers of gold in the Province for the six months ended June 20 last, show 348,446 ounces of gold and 65,444 ounces of silver of a total value of \$7,244,081, shipped by the Porcupine producers in the first half of 1923, and from the Kirkland Lake producers 69,691 ounces of gold and 6,515 ounces of silver of a total value of \$1,402,873—making a total value from the two camps of \$8,646,954. For the corresponding period in 1922, the output was 476,338 ounces of gold, and 76,405 ounces of silver, worth \$9,899,193. The decrease is said to be due to an acute shortage of hydro-electric power during the first four months.

The Surinam gold production for the first half of the current year totalled 195,755 kilogrammes, against 170,995 kilogrammes for the corresponding period of last year.

The silver market has remained steady during the week. China has again been a seller, but offerings were readily absorbed by the Indian Bazaars, who have been active buyers of silver for shipment. As China sales are mostly for forward delivery cash silver has commanded a substantial premium and the difference between the two quotations yesterday widened to 1/4d. The spot price to-day 31 1/4d. is the highest touched since June 19 last, and, prior to yesterday, this was also the last occasion the premium on cash was as much as 1/4d.

Advice has been received that a Silver Export Association was organized at a special conference of the U.S. Gold and Silver Commission, held at Reno, Nevada. It is understood that the President of the Association is to appoint within 10 days an Executive Committee comprising 15 prominent persons in the mining world. This committee is to report back to an adjournment of the Reno Conference within two months.

Reuter reports that the Department of Mines at Toronto has received a block of silver ore weighing over two tons, and containing over 20,000 ounces of silver from the Keeley mines in Northern Ontario. It is further stated that this is the largest individual block of silver ore of such richness ever mined in Northern Ontario. It is intended to place it as a Government exhibit in the Parliament Buildings.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Still Higher Prices for Cotton: Continued Firmness in Yarn but Smaller Business

Oct. 27.

The principal feature of the Shanghai markets during the past week has been the steadily increasing price of local cotton, which now threatens to attain a figure which may adversely affect the yarn industry. At present figures the Japanese have bought a considerable quantity, much of it doubtless for export. Local yarn continues to show firmness, but less business has been transacted during the week.

Cotton piece goods have been quieter this week than last, and dealers have not responded readily to the further advance in price which has been called for. Woollens have been a satisfactory market. No auctions took place, negotiations between firms and dealers still taking place.

The high prices ruling locally for produce have exercised an adverse effect upon exports, and there is little to report in this line.

PIECE GOODS.

Piece goods firms have found that during the present week there has been less eagerness to purchase on the part of the Chinese than hitherto. The dealers are chary about paying the advances now asked, and as a consequence more or less of a lull has occurred. Holders do not offer concessions in view of the higher quotations now current in Manchester.

Except for old chop lines it is extremely difficult to put business through with Manchester, and consequently whatever there is remains of small volume. The rise in Manchester has operated against any large transactions, although at the prices ruling two or three weeks ago the present demand would have resulted in a very satisfactory business.

Woollen piece goods have been a very good market, and clearances have been extremely good. The healthy tone of this department of the market is emphasized by the news that a similar state of affairs prevails in Hongkong. Negotiations for the resumption of the auctions are continuing satisfactorily.

COTTON AND YARN.

China Cotton.—The price of raw cotton is still on the upward grade. No great quantity of the local staple is offering, as holders seem to expect still higher prices. Heavy purchases of other varieties are being made by Japanese, a good deal of it being probably for export. The feeling is becoming general among manufacturers that the raw material is tending to touch dangerously high levels. Chinese cotton quotations yesterday morning on the China Cotton Goods Exchange

showed a rise of about Tls. 1.20, the following quotations being announced:—October 42; November 41.90; December 41.70; January 41.50; February 41.85; March 41.85. Market quotations for cotton yesterday were:—

Tungchow	Tls. 42
Shanghai	39.50
Shensi	42
Hankow	38.50

Local Yarn—The volume of business in yarn during the week was of smaller dimensions than in the previous period. Stocks, however, are now low and the mills are by no means eager to sell. Apparently Hankow has not been so strongly in the market as previously, and clearances have not been quite so brisk. The Szechuan market again promises activity in the near future, and still higher prices are looked for. Yarn quotations on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange yesterday morning were as follows:—October 165; November 166.30; December 166.30; January 166.40; February 166.90; March 166.60. These rates show an advance of nearly a taol and a half over the previous day. Prices for cloth have kept steady during the week. The activity in the market has been less pronounced, and while mills have made sales of sheetings drills have been quiet.

SILK.

The silk market is dull and practically no business is passing. Locally prices are a trifle easier.

PRODUCE.

The export situation as regards produce shows little change from a week ago.

Swedish Trade Returns

Stockholm Sept. 1.

Although according to preliminary figures just issued Swedish foreign trade during July showed an excess of exports amounting to 2,500,000 kronor, the result is very poor as compared with last year when the excess was 29,580,000 kr.

During the first seven months of 1923 Swedish imports totalled 723,910,000 kronor, while exports amounted to 559,480,000. The corresponding figures for last year were: imports 609,860,000 and exports 536,230,000 kronor.

ANGLO-SWEDISH COMBINE.

The shares in the well-known Swedish Neptune Salvage Company whose profits lately have been rather unsatisfactory, have risen conspicuously lately, which has given rise to rumours of the disposal of the Mediterranean business of the concern. It now appears that a new company is to be formed, in which a large British salvage concern is interested with a considerable block of stock. As the British concern partly operates in the same waters, the business will afterwards be divided up in a suitable manner.—Reuter.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended October 24, 1923, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1923.	1922.
Gross receipts	\$82,236.58	\$76,252.09
Less by currency depreciation	35,719.24	32,029.54
Effective receipts	\$46,517.34	\$44,222.56
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	44.86	43.81
Car miles run	116,153	114,986
Passengers carried	2,850,034	2,685,395

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LAW REPORTS

A PETITION FOR DIVORCE

Barnes v. Barnes in Supreme Court: The Question of Domicile

In H. M. Supreme Court, on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner began the hearing of the suit of Mrs. I. B. Barnes for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. J. O. Barnes. Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Tycho Wing for the respondent.

Mr. Kentwell opened briefly on the question of domicile.

Mr. Barnes then gave evidence that she was married to respondent on March 2, 1907. She arrived in Shanghai in 1890, coming with her mother and sister to join her father, who already was here. Her father died here in 1908. Her two children were now in Shanghai. Respondent was away at the war from 1916 to 1919, but that was the only time he had been away. He said he had no intention of going Home, but he could not get other employment here. He was only in France for a few weeks, but then he was wounded and had to have his leg amputated. Witness went Home in 1914 and when respondent arrived in England she joined him. After the war, they were repatriated together. They only lived together for a few months after returning, but they had both been in Shanghai ever since. The respondent, to her knowledge, had no property and no relations in England. He was not interested in any financial matters there, except his pension. He said in 1919 that he had to go back to Shanghai because the work at Home was too hard and he asked witness to return with him and make a home in Shanghai. The children were educated in England, but had returned to Shanghai. Respondent came to Shanghai in 1900, when serving in the Army, and he took his discharge here.

The Judge—It is not the lady's connexions with Shanghai, but the respondent's that are the essential point.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wing, witness said that her own intention was to spend the rest of her days in Shanghai, irrespective of the result of this suit. Before the war, her husband was in a fairly good position here; he was the manager of a company and a riding master and they were quite well to do.

Mr. Wing—Was he discharged in Shanghai because he had joined in Shanghai?

The Judge—Is it not the case that if he wanted to be discharged in England he could have been?

Mr. Wing—Perhaps the witness cannot say.

Witness said that, on the way back to Shanghai, her husband

used to boast that, with his one leg, he could take anybody's job in Shanghai. Since returning, he had been in six or seven situations, some of which were good. She could not compare his position now with that before the war, because he had never supported her.

Mr. Wing—He really has done very badly since the war? His financial affairs have been very much worse than before?

Witness—I don't know, because he has not supported me.

Further questioned, witness said that her husband's health had been quite good, though there was the handicap of his wooden leg. Had he kept from drink he would have been better. Other men were living and working in Shanghai, she thought, having wooden legs. Her husband always was anxious to come back to Shanghai and she had no knowledge of his intention to leave here and that he was only staying on because of this suit.

Mrs. Jenny Monkman, sister of the petitioner, said that she had known the respondent for 20 years. She was at Home during the war and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes often stayed at her house. The respondent had stated before that his home was in Shanghai and when he was in England he declared that all he wanted was to get back to Shanghai and that he never wanted to see England again.

The Judge—Mr. Kentwell, if I am against you on the question of domicile, will you proceed further?

Mr. Kentwell—Yes.

The Judge—Because it should be understood that I can proceed with an action for judicial separation.

The hearing was adjourned in order to take the evidence of a witness who is ill.

A HOTEL BILL

Dismissal of Astor House Claim

In the British Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the claim by the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., against Messrs. R. W. Howard and S. J. Leinster for \$844.65 for board and lodging at the Astor House, again came up before his Honour Judge Peter Grain. Mr. C. Mansel Reece appeared for the company and Mr. M. Reader Harris for the defendants.

Mr. Harris claimed that Mr. Howard was the responsible party, as he engaged the rooms, signed the chits and paid the first bill. Leinster was only an employee, but was willing to pay his personal chits.

Mr. Leinster supported this in evidence.

Mr. J. Klass, the hotel manager, said that the defendants lived rather expensively and he spoke about their account several times. He was told Mr. Stanton would be responsible for the bill, but he regarded them as being responsible individually.

His Honour said that Mr. Leinster was not responsible for debts incurred by the other defendant and there was not sufficient evidence that Mr. Howard was responsible for the debts incurred by Mr. Leinster. The case therefore was dismissed.

A TRAM PASSENGER'S ELECTRIC SHOCK

Tls. 600 Awarded to Russian Against Tram Co. in Supreme Court

Tls. 600 damages were awarded by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H. M. Supreme Court on Wednesday to P. F. Romanof (the Russian subject who brought an action *in forma pauperis* against the Tramway Co. for Tls. 3,000 for personal injury sustained through an electric shock, and Tls. 100 for medical expenses arising therefrom).

Counsel in the case were: Mr. Tycho Wing for plaintiff; and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for defendants.

His Lordship's reserved judgment was as follows:—Plaintiff is a Russian citizen suing *in forma pauperis*. He asks for damages for personal injury sustained by him in a tramcar owing to negligence of defendant company. He alleges that he has received an electric shock which has affected him up to date and that his clothing was burned. It seems that the wire connecting the car with the trailer broke, came down on to the car near where the plaintiff was standing and there fused. There were two flashes. The lights went out. Plaintiff found that his coat was burned and he subsequently complained of shock. The defendants do not deny the negligence, but they do put in issue the alleged results to the plaintiff himself. The case is one, therefore, of the amount of damages.

Plaintiff saw Police-Sgt. Mesling at the station that night (May 17) and the manager of the Tramway Company next morning (May 18). To neither did he make any complaint of personal injury. Yet on the afternoon of May 18 he saw Dr. Bary, and detailed certain symptoms to him with the result that the doctor diagnosed traumatic neurosis. He put the plaintiff in the General Hospital for eight or nine days for observation and treatment. On May 30 a claim for damages was made on the company in a letter which very considerably exaggerated the injuries alleged to have been sustained. On June 2 the plaintiff is considered by Dr. Bary to be not really better, save in one material respect; but on June 11 Dr. Lovett Cumming, who examined him on behalf of the company in the presence of Dr. Bary, failed to find the usual objective symptoms of the complaint. Dr. Bary, however, speaks to finding

them again towards the end of June, as did Dr. Renner in September. In the meantime, from about the end of June, steps are taken to enable plaintiff to bring the case. The usual formalities are gone through and on July 17 leave was given to issue a writ *in forma pauperis*, and this was done on August 2. Mr. Wing was assigned as counsel for him and the case ultimately came on for trial on October 17.

In other words, accepting all the evidence given before me, at the beginning of June plaintiff was getting better and showed none of the objective symptoms of traumatic neurosis in the middle of June, showed them all again when legal proceedings are in immediate prospect or are in progress, though I am bound to say he gave his evidence in Court without visible, if any, signs of nervousness at all. I cannot help regretting that Dr. Bary, who knew the result of Dr. Cumming's examination on June 11, did not communicate to him the recurrence of the symptoms later on in the month; but he did not and no further examination was made by the company of the plaintiff.

NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT.

Now traumatic neurosis is a nervous disease and it is well known that legal proceedings will and do retard recovery. I trust that the conclusion of the case will lead to speedy recovery. I think all the doctors agree that an electric shock and fright will produce that disease, and it seems to me that the events of that night did give a shock to the plaintiff and caused him fright. He was standing close to the spot where the fusing took place. His coat was burned (a patch as big as a man's hand). I do not see why that should not, by the next day, have produced in him enough symptoms to lead Dr. Bary to put him in hospital. And I decline to find that doctor and the plaintiff began a conspiracy to defraud the defendant company on the afternoon of May 18, just as I decline to hold that Dr. Cumming made a perfunctory, valueless examination on June 11. But one must apply commonsense to the divergent evidence of experts, and when one knows what nervous diseases are and what affects them, it seems to me that explanation is thus found. We know that one important symptom (restricted vision field) had gone on June 2; we are told that the heart's action does vary in these cases from day to day; and to me that affords sufficient explanation for much of the divergence. Then on a careful reading of Dr. Cumming's report of his evidence, it seems to me he was in reality satisfied of some injury on May 17—he calls it “a case of simple traumatic neurosis, due chiefly to fright;” one “which will remain *in statu quo* till the case is settled;” but “the effect is only temporary.” I think anxiety has increased symptoms or retarded memory, and looking at the case in that way and realizing that

the plaintiff did not lose his job on account of the accident, but that he has undoubtedly suffered pain and discomfort and incurred expenses, I assess damages at Tls. 600, and give judgment to him for that amount with such costs that can be recovered in a case of this sort. The money in Court must be paid out.

Mr. Lipson-Ward—Will the money in Court be paid to plaintiff in part satisfaction?

His Lordship—Yes, I think that is the usual order.

BOOTS AND BOOKS DISPUTE

Action for Alleged Sale of Goods Entrusted: Denial of Plaintiff's Ownership

The action by Shakur A. Ibragimoff against the Siberian Agricultural Corp., Ltd., for Y. 22,476, for alleged conversion, came up before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H.M. Supreme Court on Wednesday.

According to the statement of claim, some time during March or April, 1922, plaintiff delivered to defendants at Vladivostok for storage and safe-keeping, approximately 5,619 pairs of American-made boots, and defendants agreed to store them subject to plaintiffs' order and usual warehouse charges. At a subsequent date or dates the whole of the boots were sold to third parties. On account of that sale plaintiff alleges defendants received Y. 22,476. While the books of the company and the boots were seized by the *de facto* Government at Vladivostok, the said boots and books were afterwards returned to defendants, who thereafter sold them at a sale price of Y. 4 per pair.

Defendants allege that early in 1922 certain American boots were delivered to them at Vladivostok for safe custody but deny that they were delivered them by plaintiff, or that they belonged to him. They were delivered to defendants for safe custody because defendants are a British incorporated company, and the owner of the said boots required protection from seizure of them by the authorities. Defendants admit that about 700 pairs were sold by them and that the balance of the said boots with defendants' account books were seized and confiscated. Certain American boots were delivered to defendants by D. R. Shendrikoff and 703 pairs were sold with his consent. In October 1922, the Maritime Provincial Revolutionary Committee confiscated the whole of defendants' property and have not returned it nor their account books.

Mr. Tycho Wing, and Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for plaintiff; Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendants.

A COMPLICATED STORY.

In a lengthy opening for plaintiffs, Mr. Tycho Wing said the

rather complicated story set forth in the pleadings began by a sale of a company with a company which preceded defendants' with a very long title. The company would be sufficiently distinguished if one called it the “Creameries.” Plaintiff bought 5,600 pairs of boots from Dr. Shendrikoff and gave a power of attorney to Dimitri Shendrikoff to deal with matters on his behalf. The goods were stored all the time in the godown or “Creameries,” but for some short period apparently they were removed by the plaintiff and restored again to the defendants' custody. In November, 1921, the Maritime Government seemed to have put an embargo on all goods. In consequence of that plaintiff in February, 1922, restored these goods to the custody of defendants and received from them a receipt.

Matters did not change until September 22, 1922, when plaintiff and most of the other witnesses were arrested and kept in durance vile for a certain time and then sent down to Shanghai. Plaintiff was given a letter dated October 6, 1922, from the Vladivostok Municipal Council to defendants, in which the former expressed consent to purchase 2,000 pairs of military boots from them, and the City Council requested the boots to be delivered.

Balakshin, of defendant company, wrote that part of the goods and part of the money had been received. Mr. Gibson, managing director of defendants, also wrote Shendrikoff, stating that on October 7, he had succeeded in releasing the boots and had contracted to deliver them. The money had been received.

Eventually in view of political happenings, Mr. Wing proceeded, the office of defendants had been transferred to a body which he would call the “Union.” Defendants were able to carry on under the latter's auspices, which they could not have done otherwise, being a British firm. The office was ultimately taken over by the Union.

In answering his Lordship, counsel said the “Union” had evidently been working hand and glove with the Provincial Government. It would not release goods for defendant company. According to a statement of account covering 60 pages, when that account was opened, the “Creameries” had against defendants a credit balance of \$940,581.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Plaintiff stated he started business with defendants with a credit of 10,000 roubles.

His Lordship—Which roubles?—(Witness) Gold roubles. The boots (he continued) had been kept in the godown for the owner, and were still there when the Government attacked them. At the end of September witness was arrested by Col. Shakoff, who took from him all his documents and goods. He (witness) was brought to Shanghai under arrest.

In the course of further events he went to Harbin and saw

Balakshin. He asked Balakshin when he would pay for the boots. Balakshin said: "Do not worry. I will pay you the money for the goods. I have had them sold a long time, and in the meantime do not hinder me in my work with the Bolsheviks."

In cross-examination plaintiff said he had done considerable business with defendants, to the extent of 165,000 gold roubles. At the beginning of 1922 he was owed approximately 10,000 roubles.

Mr. Master—Between 1921 and the beginning of 1922 you had fairly large transactions with defendants which turned your credit to a debit of 10,000 roubles? —(Witness) I wanted to close down my office.

You never purchased boots from Dr. Shendrikoff? They are still his:—Witness: There were no transactions such as you have mentioned. That is not true.

I put it to you that you have never owned a pair of those boots in your life, being only an employee of no financial standing? —I am right.

In September the Merkuloft government made an attachment of the goods, witness went on.

When Mr. Master resumed his cross-examination in the afternoon, witness said Dr. Shendrikoff had been very much afraid of arrest. He was eventually arrested, for he was a well-known man in his province and a delegate to the Assembly.

Witness appeared to confuse the Bolsheviks with the followers of Merkuloft. Finally his Lordship remarked that every Government evidently wanted to seize the Doctor's goods.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said his boots and Dr. Shendrikoff's goods were seized by the Merkuloft government. Dr. Shendrikoff's goods were actually seized, but witness's boots were only put under arrest and then released.

Dr. Shendrikoff, examined by Mr. Fleming, said, he had had business relations with the "Creameries," or to give the organization its correct title the Union of Siberian Creameries Associations and other Co-operative Societies. He had purchased different goods for the Union, and 10,000 pairs of boots for them in 1920. The latter were stored with the "Union" company. Witness left Vladivostok in that year. On returning in June, 1921, he sold 4,000 pairs of boots to plaintiff at Yen 4.30 per pair. There had been political events at the end of 1921. The Government and the Cossacks had resolved to make some use of witness's property.

PLAINTIFF IN COSSACK TROOPS.

The boots, which had been seized by this Government, were released after October, 1921. He wanted to do everything possible to get plaintiff out of his difficulty. Likewise the "Creameries" were willing to do all they could.

In answer to Mr. Master, wit-

ness said plaintiff had been employed by him in his Cossack troop. Witness used plaintiff as a trader, as witness had large interests in Vladivostok. He had since liquidated his affairs, leaving the boots in possession of the "Union." Witness paid him in Siberian roubles, but it was difficult to say how much he was paid, as at different times these roubles had different values. Probably the remuneration was \$100 per month.

The hearing was adjourned.

The hearing was resumed on Thursday.

In his cross-examination, resumed from the previous day, of Dr. Shendrikoff, who is alleged to have sold the boots to the plaintiff, Mr. Master asked him whether, while in Shanghai, he was in defendants' local offices nearly every day. He replied he had been twice in Balakshin's house, when the action had already started. On these occasions witness made no suggestion that the action should be withdrawn. Instead he told Balakshin he might see Dimitri Shendrikoff about it.

Mr. Wing in re-examination reminded witness that the suggestion had been made to him in the box that the boots were his and not plaintiff's property. Witness denied the suggestion. Defendants had never offered payment (he continued) for the boots, saying they were not lined.

50,000 BOOTS.

Theodore Melbart said that at the time of the formation of defendant company he was manager of the "Creameries." The "Creameries" joined defendant company at the end of May, 1921, for delivery of the former's property to defendants. The "Creameries" did not cease to exist, still retaining its immovable property. The two concerns were separate, although the actual property or goods, he repeated, had been handed over. Witness still remained in the employment of the "Creameries." While in Vladivostok, he learnt about the military boots, manufactured in America. There were about 50,000 of them. After the "Creameries" got them, they were kept in defendants' godown. Ten thousand were sold to Dr. Shendrikoff. A quantity remained in the hands of the "Creameries," but most of the boots were shipped from Vladivostok to Harbin. Dr. Shendrikoff had paid for his boots.

In reply to a question by his Lordship, witness said the cost of the boots was G. \$5 per pair.

Mr. Wing reminded his Lordship that according to what had been stated earlier in the proceedings, the boots came from the United States, and no payment at all was made for them. Counsel believed that was the position.

His Lordship (to witness)—Did you see the bill?—I saw it. It

was for 50,000 and was written in gold dollars.

Continuing his evidence, witness said that at the end of 1922, statements of account were made out as between defendants and the "Creameries," and he detailed subsequent political happenings.

His Lordship—We seem to be travelling a long way considering the various forms of government that existed in Vladivostok.

Defendant company (Mr. Melbart resumed) owed the "Creameries" \$950,000.

Mr. Master, in his opening statement for the defence, said that the boots certainly were bought by Shendrikoff, but the position the defence took up was that those boots were never really Dr. Shendrikoff's private property. They were in his possession as the representative of a Cossack bank. Plaintiff was nothing more or less than one of Shendrikoff's nominees, who were simply used by Dr. Shendrikoff as a cloak to conceal his own dealings, as far as he could, from the authorities, because he was a very well-known man. He was actually arrested. He was liable to arrest at any time and the whole idea was to avoid arrest and requisition of the goods.

"I do not know who ought to sue," Mr. Master continued. "He may be the present representative of the Cossack troop, but at any rate, he is not Ibragimoff."

Assuming the boots were deposited with defendants by anybody, then those boots had been taken out of defendants' control, without their knowledge and consent, by superior authorities—the Government authorities of Vladivostok. Since then defendants had never had the goods in their hands. Defendants had never been either in a position to deliver the goods or to hand over proceeds of sale. All the defence, therefore, had to show was that they took reasonably good care of the boots. If they were taken out of their possession by robbers or superior authority, the onus was cast upon plaintiff to prove those boots either came back to defendants or were lost through the latter's negligence. Even if it were alleged that defendants were liable for reward, this defence was quite sufficient.

Upon the advice of the British Consul, those in the "Creameries"—in the possession of which were British and American goods—decided to turn the concern into a British organization.

The first witness for defendants, Koralliff, produced copy of a resolution by the Council of Labour and Defence, showing that the property of the various bodies was considered to have belonged to the State. The effect of subsequent orders was that by February a large quantity of goods were taken over by the Sisskesoyus, including the boots complained of, but witness could not state that they were actually removed from the godown.

The hearing was adjourned.

TRAFFICKER IN ARMS SENTENCED

Young Married Couple in H. M.
Police Court: Magistrate's
Strong Comment

"If British subjects deal in arms in this unhappy country, it is an offence no British Court can or should overlook. There is no question in my mind of a fine. I sentence you to the maximum penalty, which is three months' imprisonment. You will further be fined £20," said Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Monday in sentencing George Dixon (28), described as a salesman, for dealing in arms contrary to the China Order in Council of 1919. Emilie Dixon, his wife, a well dressed and attractive young woman aged 23, who stood beside him in the dock, accused of the same offence, was discharged, the Magistrate giving her the benefit of the doubt under the law of coercion.

The firearms, 16 automatic pistols, and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were produced in Court.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police Prosecutor, said that information had been received about the accused, who were husband and wife. There was no question but that they were dealing in arms. A Chinese constable was sent to get in touch with them. After several conversations with them the officer managed to purchase for \$500 the great number of weapons and the ammunition produced. On his being arrested, the police searched the husband, but not the wife. Something, however, had been noticed in her pocket. It was a box of ammunition. After the prisoners were taken away from the charge-room at the police station, a coolie found two revolvers on the floor, near where the woman had been standing. Mr. Maitland proceeded to point out, with reference to a possible legal point on coercion by a husband, that the woman had not been separated from the man.

Announcing that he would try the case summarily, the Magistrate pointed out that the question did not as yet arise, but said he thought it very considerate of the prosecution to have mentioned it.

PRISONER A SMALL COG.

Det.-Sgt. Knight described a visit paid by him to 155 North Szechuen Road, a shop. Dixon was arrested. When the charge was read over to him, and he was duly cautioned, he stated:

"I admit having taken part in this transaction, but I am not the principal. I am but a small cog in a big wheel." He also said (witness continued) that the principal in the affair was a man named "Charlie". Prisoner did not know his other name. Witness then turned to the female accused and asked her if she knew "Charlie's" name and

whereabouts. She replied that she did not know. Dixon was searched at 155 North Szechuen Road, where the pistols and ammunition were taken from him.

Police-Sgt. Champion gave evidence of arresting the woman outside the shop at about 5.15 p.m. She was wearing a cloak, said the officer, which had two pockets. One of them was very bulky. Witness put his hand in it and found a packet of ammunition.

In answer to the accused woman, witness said she was not holding the ammunition in her hand. The ammunition was in her pocket.

THE SEARCH.

P. C. Frank Hancock said he found Dixon inside the shop in the hands of two Chinese detectives, with whom he was struggling. Sgt. Champion was outside with the woman under arrest. The detective officer came into the shop a minute later, while witness was engaged in searching Dixon. He had two automatics and five or six packages of ammunition.

Dixon, cross-examining, asserted that after being searched he had still two revolvers in his belt.

"Do you think," the Magistrate asked witness, "he could have had two revolvers tucked away in his belt without your seeing them?" "I do not think so, your Worship," witness replied. "I remember perfectly every detail. I had a pair of new pattern handcuffs which I put on him."

Dixon—I had them very well secured.

Police-Sgt. C. Hall said he thoroughly searched Dixon on his arrival at the station.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness said the female accused was not searched. He believed they had no female searchers in the police.

The Magistrate—You have Russian women charged and convicted in the Mixed Court, do you not?

Chief Det-Insp. Reeves replied that there was some arrangement by which females were employed occasionally as required.

CHINESE DETECTIVE'S STORY.

A Chinese detective said he got in touch with Dixon at 111 North Szechuen Road, a sort of Russian club, now closed.

Mr. Maitland—Do you mean the Sino-Brazilian Club?—Witness: I do not know.

In telling his story, witness was frequently interrupted by the woman prisoner, who passionately asserted her innocence of having been a party in the alleged transactions. Some time after they had been introduced (witness proceeded to relate) defendant and he met at a Cantonese tea-shop in Jukong Road. Eventually it was arranged that the deal should take place at 155 North Szechuen Road. The pistols were to be handed over there at a time. In the morning of the day in question (October 20) they met

at the shop. Dixon was to return again at 3 p.m. Witness returned to the station, leaving again for the shop at 3.15 in company with other Chinese detectives. The lady only came to spy out the land, bringing a cigarette case to the shop.

Mrs. Dixon—That is not true.

On looking round the room, witness saw packages of ammunition on the table. There were five pistols. The money was produced and the deal made. The woman had nothing to do with the affair. She and the other foreigner went out. Witness received an extra five dollars as a cumsha. The terms agreed upon were \$50 per gun with the ammunition. The arrests followed.

Dixon assured the Magistrate that he was only acting for the principal in the deal. He did not know that man's name and had only had conversations with him.

TWO MORE PISTOLS FOUND.

A coolie gave evidence of finding two pistols behind the door of and beside the dock in the charge room of North Szechuen Road police station on the following morning.

When the Magistrate queried why no one else had noticed the weapons, Mr. Maitland said the coolie had been cleaning up properly. Anyone who had the advantage of wearing female dress could quite easily have hidden them, added the Police Prosecutor.

Mrs. Dixon—I was searched properly.

Det.-Sgt. Knight, recalled, said he had never given instructions for her to be searched. She was never searched in his presence. The male accused was handcuffed to the other end of the dock, so could not have planted the pistols where they were found.

The prisoners elected not to give evidence. Dixon stated from the dock that he expected to be convicted, but implored the Court to release his wife, who was absolutely innocent. He was a tool of somebody else, and had entered into the affair to make a little money, being hard up and out of work. He was not a regular dealer in arms.

The Magistrate intimated that he had power to fine Dixon, but there would be no question of an option. Passing to the doctrine of coercion, by which if a wife committed crime in the presence of her husband the law presumed that she acted in coercion, he recalled the case of Capt. Peel, who was married to one of the Jardine family. He was a swindler. The Magistrate said he was not tender-hearted or sentimental, but he was inclined to think that the doctrine applied to the female accused.

Mrs. Dixon exclaimed that she knew nothing about the affair. She thought her husband was going to the shop to see some other woman.

"A well educated woman like her would take no part in a thing like this," her husband went on.

"She was only married to me a short time ago and likes to accompany me everywhere."

THE MAGISTRATE'S CENSURE.

Addressing Dixon, the Magistrate said: I find you have committed this crime. It is one that no British Court in China can overlook. Trade in arms in China is not a clean game. British subjects are in China enjoying extraterritorial privileges. We have an obligation to China. If British subjects deal in arms in this unhappy country (as it is to-day) no British Court can or should overlook the offence.

There is no question in my mind of a fine. I sentence you the maximum penalty, which is three months' imprisonment with hard labour. You will further be fined £20, or three months' more imprisonment.

Turning to the female prisoner, the Magistrate said: Mrs. Dixon, in your case, and I trust I am not weak. I feel that the law of coercion is in your favour. I give you the benefit of the doubt. You may go.

An order was made confiscating the arms and ammunition to his Majesty's Government. Mr. Maitland applied for payment to the Municipal Council of \$500 expended in buying the arms. The accused man protested that the money had come into his hands. He did not know how he could do without it. His wife had to live. The Magistrate said the Council must bear the cost.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON DUNLOP CO.

Charge at Police Court: British Subject Who Has Been Sued in the Mixed Court

At H. M. Police Court on Thursday, E. R. Hinton (32), described as a merchant, of 1387 Woosung Road, was charged before Mr. G. W. King with having unlawfully obtained credit from the Dunlop Rubber Co. (China), Ltd., to the extent of Tls. 155.62 by fraud other than false pretences.

In answer to the Magistrate, Hinton said he was a British subject, but admitted he had recently been sued in the Mixed Court.

"Why did you go to the Mixed Court?" asked his Worship. "Because I was not registered," was the reply. The Magistrate went on to say he had received a letter from the Senior Mixed Court Assessor stating that defendant had British registration papers from Hankow. The fact that a man was not registered was really very immaterial, unless registration was refused and the Consular authorities did not recognize him. There were doubtless many British subjects wandering about China who were not registered, but they were British subjects still.

Defendant was asked why he did not tell the Mixed Court officials that he was British.

"I am afraid to get complications," he said.

The Magistrate—There are more complications now.

THE GOODS ORDERED.

Inspector Young said that on September 28 defendant ordered two motor-car outer covers and two inner tubes valued at Tls. 78 from the Dunlop Rubber Co. These goods were never actually delivered to him personally. They were taken delivery of by a man to whom Hinton had sold them. On October 3 he ordered further goods. They were delivered at his hong address, 5 Foochow Road. In payment for the goods he gave a post-dated compradore order for Tls. 165.62, the value of the two lots. It was passed to the bank and returned, marked on the back, address unknown.

Det.-Sub-Insp. Hunter said he arrested Hinton at 11 a.m. on October 23 in Chief Inspector Wheeler's office at the Mixed Court. When defendant had been cautioned and the warrant read over to him, he replied, "Quite correct, I have received the goods, but I did not intend to defraud in any way."

Sydney G. Hayes, commercial assistant at the Dunlop Rubber Co.'s offices, gave evidence that he received the orders for the goods. The orders were signed by the person to whom they were delivered. When witness received the second order he was in doubt about payment. He refused to deliver and the coolie went away. Later he received a telephone message from Hinton & Co., asking that the tyres should be delivered. When witness asked about payment, he was told that the cheque, for that lot and the tyres ordered previously, would be sent. On receiving the compradore order he noticed at once that it was post-dated about 15 days. It turned out to be a bad one. On going to 5 Foochow Road he found the offices of Hinton & Co. locked. He could get no information about them.

Accused said his compradore had absconded, and was asked by the Magistrate whether he could pay the prosecutors the value of the goods. He replied that he could not.

The Magistrate said there were certain elements about the case which the police ought to consider before they went on with the proceedings. They would have to show that the man deliberately intended to defraud. In other words there was the barrier between civil and criminal proceedings to consider. They would have to prove their case up to the hilt that accused had no intention of paying for the goods.

Shanghai differed from England, where it was very difficult to get credit. If you did get credit in England and there was any suspicion afterwards about your obligations, you would soon hear about it. In Shanghai, as all

knew, it was a very common thing to get credit. Most of us could go into any shop in Shanghai and get credit. He (the Magistrate) could go into his club to get credit for drinks, or into his compradore's and get it. Save when he travelled on a tramcar—which he did but rarely nowadays—he was not obliged to carry any money at all on him.

Bail was fixed in two British sureties of \$100 each, and the accused remanded.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

Alleged Frauds in Tokio and Shanghai

Andrew Taylor White, clerk, surrendered to bail at H. M. Police Court on Thursday, charged that he at Tokio, Japan, and at Shanghai, on dates between May 7 and October 24, 1923, being a clerk or servant of the Poldi Steel Co. (England), did fraudulently embezzle sums of £1,000, £500 and ¥1,000, received by him for and in the name or on the account of the said company.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared to prosecute and Mr. J. H. Teesdale for the accused man.

Saying he had only been instructed an hour previously, Mr. Teesdale asked for a short remand, to which the prosecution made no objection. He also asked for a reduction of the bail obtained the previous night to two British sureties of Tls. 1,000 each.

With regard to bail, Mr. Master opposed a reduction, saying the charge was a very serious one. Defendant was a clerk in a position of trust. As far as he (Mr. Master) was aware, defendant was not in definite employment in Shanghai, he had nothing to keep him here and was not a married man.

Eventually the Magistrate (Mr. G. W. King) remanded the accused on bail in two British sureties of Tls. 1,500 until this morning.

KILLED ON RAILWAY

Inquest on Indian Found Dead on the Woosung Line

At the inquest held on the body of Ardat Singh, found mutilated on the Woosung Railway, early on the morning of October 19, Dr. E. L. Marsh who performed the autopsy gave evidence. In his statement to Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, he declared that wounds were found all over the body with the exception of the trunk—the skull had been fractured and the brain lacerated while one leg had been amputated and there were numerous other injuries. An examination of the internal organs revealed that deceased had been without food for some time and that he had not been drinking. He was emaciated

and both lungs were ravished by tubercular disease—his chances of life were limited to a short period, had he not met with death as he did. "In my opinion," stated Dr. Marsh, "the evidence points to deceased having been struck violently on the left side of the head by a passing train while on the railway line, and that death was caused by the fracture of the skull and the laceration of the brain."

The Coroner then asked whether it was probable that he had been facing the train, or whether he had been overtaken by the train, but witness was of the opinion that such would be difficult to assert definitely; however, he would say that he was probably struck while facing the train. He did not believe that he could have fallen from the train.

Mr. Robert James Glendinning, Chief Traffic Inspector for the Shanghai - Nanking Railway, stated that there was but one train which journeyed back and forth between Shanghai and Woosung, and that there was a curve of a radius of 2,000 feet where the body was found. The engine driver always blew the whistle when approaching a crossing 150 yards from the scene. The head light of the engine was in perfect condition and no marks had been seen on the engine to indicate that anyone had been struck, though the cleaning shed was dark and it might not have been noticed.

Det.-Sgt. Knight, who arrived on the spot at 7.30 in the morning, introduced two sketches of the vicinity and of the accident. His investigations led him to believe that the dead man had no enemies, nor did it seem possible that he could have been pushed under the moving train. Mr. King suggested that it might have been possible that this was a case of suicide, to which the officer replied that it was quite likely. He agreed with the further suggestion that it occurred after nightfall, for the spot was passed by many people at all times who would have seen it, during the day.

In giving the verdict, the Coroner found that Hardat Singh had come to his death from a fractured skull and lacerated brain, caused by the impact of an engine on the Shanghai-Woosung Line.

INDIAN REPRIEVED

Shagaman S. K. Hoosien, the Indian recently convicted of the murder of a fellow-countryman in the fo'c'sle of the P. & O. S. Macedonia, has been reprieved by his Majesty's Minister, Sir Ronald Macleay.

Sentence of death passed by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at the second trial has been commuted to life imprisonment with hard labour.

SHORT-LANDED CARGO

And Differences in Exchange: Another Limitation Clause?

U. S. Court Case

Is it the universal custom of shipping companies to pay all claims for short-landed cargo at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the ship's arrival in port? This was the important point raised in an action which came before Judge Lobingier at the U. S. Court last Friday. Plaintiffs were the American Sales Corp., suing the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp., and Pacific Mail Steamship Co. for \$1,752 (American currency) and Tls. 277.39 in respect of 146 bundles of corrugated concrete reinforcement bars, part of a shipment of 1,460 bundles, short-landed in Shanghai. Defendants admitted that the merchandise was missing when the str. West Calera reached the port in June, 1920, but alleged that payment of the claim had been made in full at exchange 100½, the rate prevailing upon the date in question.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. J. B. Davies and Mr. R. T. Bryan with Mr. A. E. Seddon for defendants.

Opening the case, Mr. Schuhl said he claimed the difference between Tls. 1,740 and that amount in gold dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing to-day.

Mr. Davies, in reply, said the amount claimed was not large, but the principle involved was vital not only to shipping companies, but to insurance people. He proposed to call evidence to show that it was the universal custom, and "had been from time immemorial," that all claims paid by insurance companies were paid on the basis of exchange on the day the ship arrived in port.

R. P. Myer, a German subject, the only witness for plaintiffs, said he was connected with them in 1920. The rate of exchange when the ship arrived was 58½. The transaction was entirely in gold dollars. Witness produced a contract between plaintiffs and a Chinese dealer, which was in American currency.

For the defence, Mr. Davies said they had paid the claim in full with a cheque for Tls. 1,704, which was equivalent to plaintiffs' claim in gold dollars at the rate of the day on which the West Calera arrived in Shanghai. Defendants contended that this was the custom of all shipping companies operating between the United States and foreign ports, particularly between America and China. Evidence to prove this would be called.

Mr. J. C. Hill, Pacific Mail Steamship Co., examined by Mr. Davies, said he had been 17 years in the business—in San Francisco, Yokohama, Hongkong, Manila and Calcutta, and had handled many claims.

After this claim had been allowed will you state why you

tendered a cheque for Tls. 1,704.07 in payment of a claim for G.\$1,708.33?—(Witness) The shortage was never located and the claim was never checked up. It was worked out according to the customary practice of the trade—that is, claims are to be paid in local currency. Where the claim is made in gold, same is converted into local currency at the current rate of exchange on the day on which the cargo was supposed to have arrived in the freight contract. This was the basis on which I settled the claim.

Answering further questions, the witness stated that this was the universal custom among shipping companies trading between the United States and China. He would say that 3,000 or 4,000 had been settled in this manner, 15 or 20 on this basis in respect of the commodity in question. Marine insurance companies followed the same practice. Witness had been a member of the Shipping Board Conference. It was formed more or less at the suggestion of the U. S. Shipping Board, for unification of the workings of various shipping board tonnage, for the purpose of stabilizing freight conditions and eliminating all differences especially between American and foreign steamship companies.

They had a meeting in Shanghai with reference to the question of exchange in settlement of claims, before plaintiffs' loss had been incurred. The rule in question was laid down at that meeting. There had been a great many cases where exchange had worked the other way and the shipping companies had lost.

Mr. Schuhl (cross-examining)—How many claims have you settled with such a wide difference in exchange as 100½ and 58½?—(Witness) There were some 15 or 18 claims settled at the same time as your cheque was given.

The freight conference agreement, witness admitted, was not published, nor were the shippers notified.

Mr. Leonard Everett, shipping agent, and Mr. G. A. Perkes, traffic manager in Shanghai for the Robert Dollar Co., gave corroborative evidence.

The Judge instructed both sides to file briefs, and adjourned the case pending judgment.

THE FIRE IN TRACY TERRACE

The Action on a Claim that Bad Building Caused the Outbreak

Judgment was given in the U. S. Court on Saturday in the case in which Adam Szyzlo sued the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., on the ground that alleged faulty construction of a house in Tracy Terrace was responsible for two fires that occurred during plaintiff's tenancy. Mr. A. N. Fishman appeared for plaintiff and

Mr. S. Fessenden for defendants. In giving judgment for defendants, his Honour Judge Lobingier said:—

On December 21, 1922, plaintiff leased from defendant for a term of one year the premises known as 27 Tracey Terrace in the French Concession of Shanghai. After taking possession, two fires occurred on the premises at an interval of about one month, causing damage to plaintiff's person and property and alleged to be the result of defective construction. The complaint avers

That it was one of the implied terms and conditions of the aforesaid contract of lease that the said premises were in a reasonably safe and proper condition to be occupied as a dwelling house."

If this action were pending in a civil law jurisdiction this averment would be correct. For by the Roman Law, if anyone has let an estate, even if anything happens by *vis major*, he must make it good—he must stand by his contract. And this doctrine has been carried into modern civil law.

LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

Under the common law, however, the tenant is subject to the rule of *caveat emptor*

"The general rule is that the tenant must beware. He must examine the premises before taking them and rely upon his own examination, unless he procures a warranty from the landlord of the safety of the premises. The burden of examination is placed on him and not on the landlord."

There is, indeed, some contrary authority even in common law jurisdiction, but it is in a hopeless minority and in any case the rule has been settled for this tribunal by the Supreme Court. It is true that the landlord is liable for latent defects known to him but the law imposes on him no obligation of care and diligence to discover them.

In the case at bar defendant's president testifies that, referring to the time of lease, he knew of no defects in the premises. We find no evidence to the contrary. The municipal architect of the French Concession testifies that he told the witness referred to of defective construction, but this was not only after the lease had been executed, but after the fires complained of had actually occurred. Moreover two architects who inspected the premises testified that they found nothing defective.

It is claimed, however, that defendant assumed liability for any such defects by the following clause in the lease:—

It is further agreed that (the said premises being now in a good state of repair) all repairs or decorations that may at any time, during the term of this lease become necessary to the inside of the said premises shall be done by and at the expense of the lessee.

It will be seen that this expressly places the burden of "all repairs" on the plaintiff. We do not re-

gard the parenthetical clause, reading "the said premises being now in a good state of repair" as amounting to an undertaking on defendant's part any more than on plaintiff's. It seems to be, rather, a recital of what both parties understood to be the condition and since both subscribed to it we are unable to see how this clause makes the responsibility of either party greater than that of the other.

PLAINTIFF'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is suggested that the defendant was negligent in not employing a competent architect. Defendant's president testifies that he had an architect whom he consulted and we do not think it can be presumed that the latter was incompetent. The case cited by defendant's counsel does not hold that the employment of an architect is essential in order to avoid liability, but merely that where such employment is relied upon as a defence it must be shown that the architect is competent. Moreover, it and the other cases relied upon were not brought by tenants but by third parties in no way subject to the limitations imposed by the law of landlord and tenant.

On the whole we are unable to find that the evidence here brings defendant within any of the exceptions to the well established principle of *caveat emptor* and it must accordingly be considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his complaint. As he is not subject to American jurisdiction there will be no judgment against him for costs.

THE BONDS IN THE KEARNY CASE

Interesting Action of Two of the Bondsmen: District Attorney's Demand

Considerable surprise was occasioned at the U. S. Court for China on Monday afternoon when Mr. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, made the statement that just 15 minutes before the session, the two bondsmen on one of L. D. Kearny's bonds, desired to give him back to the U. S. Marshal. The District Attorney read a letter to that effect addressed to the Court. It was a simple statement, not more than 20 words, but it created a lengthy argument between him and Mr. Franklin, over the amount of the future bond and as to the custody of defendant. The bond on which the demand was placed had reference to the second trial, that of smuggling arms and conspiracy in the April deal, when the str. Eldorado came from Gensan to the vicinity of Hangchow Bay, and where defendant, it is alleged, claimed to be acting under the authority of the Civil Governor of Chékiang, Chang Tsai-wang, as Naval Adviser, with full powers to buy and to bring into China

these munitions for the provincial authorities.

Mr. Husar stated that in view of the developments since the trial, in face of the Government's evidence, but particularly in view of the information that had come to him from reliable sources, he felt that he must ask for a full bond on all three charges. To substantiate his argument he said that he had been told by very reliable authorities that Kearny had been conferring with wealthy Chinese officials who were to pay him a certain sum of money to get out of the country to Japan, where he could avoid further prosecution—the only hitch being the amount of money he was to get before he left. The police had been co-operating with his office and he (Kearny) had been watched most of the time, but it was very difficult to do so, for he was a cripple, not being able to walk well, was using a motor-car, and the police could not follow him round everywhere he went. The Commissioner of Police had mentioned the difficulties of the task, but stated that every assistance would be given the U. S. Officials in the watch.

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Continuing Mr. Husar said that he would withdraw all previous stipulations as to bonds, in which he had allowed accused to go on his own recognizance on the one charge because he had surety up in the other two cases, but now he felt that he must ask for G.\$2,000 on each charge, the two under hearing by the Court and the one in the Commissioner's Court. In answer to Mr. Franklin's plea that defendant be allowed until noon to-day to get other bondsmen he said that he could not consent to such a procedure, especially in view of the fact that he had found that one of the bonds was only for G.\$1,000, and asked that defendant be remanded in custody. "We have been very fair to accused during the entire proceedings and when one contemplates the difficulties of the first apprehension (more than a month, before he was arrested) we must ask for the protection of the Government."

Mr. Franklin—I ask only until noon to-morrow to replace the bondsmen. I submit that Kearny remained here for two months and did not try to escape.

His Honour—I think that the previous bond will hold defendant until noon, and I ask you (Mr. Franklin) to see that nothing untoward happens. I look to you.

Mr. Franklin—As I stated before, I will surely communicate with the Marshal's office, if I hear of anything out of the ordinary.

Mr. Husar then stated that he desired a bond on all three charges, but his Honour said that if the bondsmen were replaced that would be satisfactory.

At the opening of the hearing of the motion to set for argument, Mr. Franklin addressing the Court said that he had been approached by Mr. Husar with a request to stipulate two or three letters, but he could not do so.

THE QUESTION OF DEPOSITIONS.

Mr. Husar in speaking for a motion to set both cases against Kearny for argument, made mention of the letters which he wished to enter, stating that two of them with reference to the first charge he wished to enter without any stipulations, but that the other he wished to have consent from Mr. Franklin. He was against any further depositions, for in the one instance more than three weeks had elapsed since the first trial and no deposition had been received from Admiral Tu and now he had gone to Peking and would not return to Nanking for some time. Besides the contents of the letter from Admiral Tu would not differ much from his evidence as taken in a deposition. It was a novel procedure for a criminal case to be held up after the hearings, for depositions to be taken afterwards. He realized the difficulties of obtaining statements from Chinese officials and did not wish to embarrass the defence, but he felt sure that the evidence of Admiral Tu would not alter the situation, and in the other case he had certain information that Chang Tsai-wang would not meet the Commission to give a statement.

His Honour—I am sure that it is not good policy to proceed to Peking for it is an expensive trip, but we must allow the defendant every possible chance to establish his innocence. I suggest that telegrams be sent to the Admiral arranging a date and try to get it on Saturday morning. The Commission can then proceed there, but both arguments must wait until its return.

On the application for the appointment of a receiver for the Kearny Co., Ltd., Mr. F. J. Schuhl suggested that a firm of accountants be appointed and Mr. Franklin for the company agreed to this.

EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM FROM HARBIN

Suit Against American Commercial Industrial Co. Ltd.

In the U.S. Court for China on Tuesday morning before Judge C. S. Lobingier the evidence of plaintiff was heard in the suit of Carl Fick v. the American Commercial & Industrial Co., Ltd., for \$83,616.57. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant company owed him sums as wages, accrued Home leave and increment from a bill of exchange. Wages petitioned for amounted to Y.8873.13, salary while on Home leave to Y.2,700, fare to Denmark and return from Harbin Y.2,760, and Y1,000 arising from a bill of exchange, totalling Y.7,233.13, which converted into gold dollars on the specified date at the day's rate equalled the amount asked for. Mr. F. J. Schuhl represented plaintiff, while Mr. W. Chalaire defended.

In his evidence witness stated that he had joined Andersen,

Meyer & Co. in May 1917, and was sent to Harbin at a salary of Y.520 per month, plus quarters. He continued with that firm until the summer of 1920, when defendant company absorbed the business in the north. The conditions of employment remained the same until January 1, 1923, when his salary was reduced to Y.400 per month. There had been no change as to conditions and terms.

A letter in answer to his communication for Home leave in the summer of 1922, was introduced by plaintiff. The communication said that because it would make a large expense on the company, plaintiff was requested to defer his leave until the winter of 1922 or the spring of 1923, and to this he acceded though it meant postponing holidays in which he would be granted five months' wages and fare to Denmark and return.

SIBERIAN TRADE.

In answer to Mr. Chalaire witness stated that Mr. Thacher, the general manager in Harbin, had asked him to postpone the leave, and to Mr. Chalaire's suggestion that the manager had asked him to take his leave, he replied in the negative.

Mr. Chalaire—Was there a conversation between Mr. Thacher and you with reference to your accepting the position of supervisor for Siberia?—I was told in August, 1922, that I was to work from Chita but take my instructions from Harbin. I was there for some time.

Mr. Chalaire—Why did Mr. Olson come to Chita in February, 1923, and then less than a month later Mr. Thacher came too?—Our Verkne Udinsk office was closing, so Mr. Olson came to Chita. We were to cooperate. Then Mr. Thacher came because of some trouble with one of our clients.

Mr. Chalaire—Mr. Thacher did not come to Chita because of any irregularities in the office?—Not that I know of.

Mr. Chalaire—Were there any profits in the office, any losses?—There may have been slight losses, but nothing to speak of in comparison with the capital invested.

Mr. Chalaire—You were discharged in March of this year?—No, in May.

Mr. Chalaire—Did you get a month's salary in lieu of notice?—No.

Mr. Chalaire—You mention a tentative agreement of four months' salary, what do you mean?—They wanted to exchange my Home leave for four or six months' salary. The local board of directors offered me the smaller sum but Mr. Thacher said he would get into touch with the Shanghai office and try to make it six.

What is the reason that you were not paid the original offer?—The company had no money.

Mr. Chalaire—But Mr. Thacher told you that they would not pay it because of irregularities in Chita office accounts?—No, he did not.

The hearing was adjourned.

A TIENTSIN CLAIM IN U. S. COURT

Action Against North China Cold Storage Co. for Price of Consignment of Cattle

In the United States Court for China on Tuesday Judge Lobingier gave his decision in an action at the instance of the Mao Tung Products Co. against the North China Cold Storage Co. Inc. In this action Mr. R. T. Evans appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. T. E. Simmang for the defendants.

In giving judgment his Honour said:—

This is an action to recover the price of certain cattle furnished by plaintiff to defendant in pursuance of a written contract. The latter called for 1,000 head and it is admitted that plaintiff delivered 577. These were not all delivered at the same time, nor within the limits prescribed by the contract, but they were nevertheless accepted by defendant, and the amount due thereon fixed at Mex. \$26,313.73 upon which defendant paid the sum of Mex. \$10,000 leaving a balance due of \$16,313.73.

The main controversy in the case concerns defendant's claim of damages by way of set-off for the undelivered portion. Of these it is undisputed that 260 head were obtained by defendant at the same market from which plaintiff was purchasing and were shipped by defendant on the same steamer which carried those accepted from plaintiff. There is no evidence or claim that this consignment occasioned defendant any greater expense than the cattle received directly from plaintiff and it would seem that these 260 head should, therefore, be deducted from the shortage chargeable to plaintiff. This would leave 163 head unaccounted for and upon these defendant's damages, if any, must be assessed.

In a subsequent contract entered into by plaintiff with defendant and a third party, Okura & Co., it was agreed that the latter should

"Be at liberty to go into the market and purchase on the best terms sufficient cattle for their own contracts and any question of damages against Mao Tung Products Company shall be discussed and assessed hereafter."

Even without this agreement defendant would have been entitled to purchase in the open market on the best obtainable terms and to have charged against plaintiff any excess of the market price over the contract price. But the payment of such difference, of course, needs to be established by clear and competent evidence which, in this instance, we must find has not been produced. Unsigned copies of correspondence purporting to have passed between Okura & Co. and a vendor known as Shotai-ya are offered in evidence, but they, of course, are

insufficient. Even had the signed originals been produced, the signatures would need to have been proved and the one witness called for the defendant did not claim to have any personal knowledge of this transaction. Moreover, under the clause quoted above from the second contract, it would seem that the damages, if any, there mentioned would accrue not alone to defendant but also to Okura & Co. which was not a party to the original contract, here sued upon. In fact the language of the clause would imply that Okura & Co. is the one primarily, if not exclusively, entitled to such damage.

For that reason we cannot accept defendant's contention that this action is prematurely brought because the "question of damages against the Mao Tung Products Co." has not been "discussed and assessed." That provision relates to damages accruing solely or in part, as we have seen, to Okura & Co. and not recoverable in this action. Hence such discussion or assessment could not serve to postpone plaintiff's right of action upon a claim exclusively against the defendant.

His Honor's finding then proceeds to deal with the law on the subject, and judgment is given for plaintiff in the sum of \$16,313.73 with costs.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COTTON THREAD

Goods Said To have been Replaced By Stones and Paper

The theft of 37 gross of cotton thread from the godown of The Central Agency, Ltd., was last Friday the subject of a criminal action against a former No. 2 godown keeper in the Mixed Court, heard by Messrs. Martin and Kuan. Accused appeared in dock, a young and well-dressed man.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute and Mr. S. Moss defended.

Mr. Newman, outlining the case, stated that accused had entered the employ of the Central Agency, sole agents for Messrs. J. & P. Coats, the well-known cotton manufacturers—in July last year as a No. 2 godown keeper and gave notice of his desire to leave in August this year. On October 3, after he had left it was found that five gross of thread were missing. On October 10, an investigation having meanwhile been made, it was discovered that a full case was missing. The thread was traced to the dealers by the compradore, who had control of the Chinese staff, of which accused was a member. The result was that a dealer had been arrested and charged before the Italian Assessor and Magistrate Loh with stealing stolen property. As a result of what

was told to the compradore, he went to accused's home, interviewed the mother at length and finally saw the accused. Negotiations took place and accused was later placed under arrest. The dealer had been subpoenaed but he was not present in court as he was away from Shanghai. Counsel suggested that the Court record of the dealer's case be put in as evidence.

Mr. Moss opposed the introduction of the record as the dealer was not in court and as he, counsel, did not have a chance to cross-examine him. The accused was not present when the statements were made and the record taken. The dealer, suggested counsel, had made the statement to shield himself and was discharged only because he promised to assist the police.

The Assessor: This is a Chinese Court and we are prepared accept the record for what it is worth.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWED.

The record in question showed that the dealer had stated that the accused had given him the thread to sell. He (the dealer) did not know that it had been stolen and he only got \$8 out of the transaction.

Mr. A. C. Newcomb, manager of the Central Agency, gave evidence as to the losses and their discovery and stated that two gross of thread had been returned. The total value of the stolen property was about 11s. 1.579. The thread had been removed from the cases, and stones and paper from the godown has been used to fill their place. His was the only firm in China that imported Coats' thread, and none had been sold to the dealer who had been charged.

Cross-examined, witness stated that accused's duties were to look after the godown books and work under the compradore generally. There were 500 or 600 cases and witness could not open every case at the time of stock-taking. They did, however, open those which looked suspicious and appeared to have their clips tampered with. The clips were very satisfactory and have during the past two years prevented pilferage considerably.

Choh Yao-hsun, compradore of the Central Agency, corroborated, and said that as a result of the discovery of the thefts he saw the accused at his office in the Sze-ning Company and accused had admitted that he was working in company with one Ching Vung-ching. On July 21, Ching hid himself in the godown and at night opened the boxes and removed the contents, handing them through the window to accused. Witness asked accused how many gross had been thus stolen and was told about 10 gross. Witness wanted to detain him, but he asked that his mother be requested to come in order to avoid having to be sent to the Police Station. When the mother came, she implored witness to have mercy, as did one Liang

Vung-chung, an interpreter of Messrs. Rodger & Husar. They said that they would guarantee compensation for the thefts. Accused had \$400 on him at the time which he had not spent from the proceeds of his theft, and the mother said that she would raise the rest. Liang guaranteed that accused would not run away.

OFFER TO RAISE MONEY.

On the following day, continued witness, Liang telephoned stating that the mother had raised \$320, and this, added to the \$400 which accused had, would make \$720. Witness refused to accept the money because the stocktaking was not complete. After the conversation, it was discovered that a case of thread was missing, so witness told Liang to hand over accused and Liang referred him to accused's mother who, in turn, said that he was not at home. Witness sent his men to watch out for accused at his house and they waited for three days without success. It was found that he was at his mother-in-law's home, so men were sent there to arrest him. The mother again agreed to be responsible for the losses, but she brought no more money.

Another witness, Mr. Sze, was called, and the case was adjourned.

COMPRADORE AND HIS EMPLOYER

A Charge of Swindling Dismissed in the Mixed Court

An interesting case in which a Chinese compradore was charged with having used the name of his foreign employer's firm as a means of swindling people was brought up before Mr. J. E. Jacobs (American Assessor) and Mr. Kuan Chun (senior Chinese Magistrate) in the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning, complainant in the case being George E. Young, an American, and accused being his former compradore, Wong Fu-zau. Accused was also charged with obtaining money by means of false pretences and with circulating rumours tending to injure the name and credit of complainant's firm.

Mr. Young said that he had entered into an agreement whereby accused was to become his compradore, but accused had never abided by the contract. He seldom showed himself at office and when he did turn up he was doing his own work. The defendant, a short time after entering complainant's employ, advertised stating that the firm was opening a shipping department and assistance was required both for the steamers and the office. As a matter of fact, witness was in the feather exporting business and had never contemplated opening a shipping office. No assistants were required by his firm, and accused had no right to insert the advertisements. Accused had put

up a small signboard for half a day, giving the name of a shipping company which had never existed.

There were many applications for positions, continued witness, and accused made each applicant pay him a deposit for positions which would be "guaranteed." Accused obtained the money and left. Some days afterwards the Chinese applicants came to witness and demanded positions or the return of their money. Witness then took the matter up for them.

It was at this time discovered that accused was circulating rumours regarding the financial condition of the company and alleged that it was unstable. He circulated rumours by letter and otherwise which were damaging to complainant's business credit and which, on the whole, were very defamatory. Accused admitted to witness that he stood outside certain banks with some circulars in his hands.

CURIOUS METHOD OF DEBT COLLECTING.

Several Chinese witnesses were called to prove that they had made applications for the positions advertised. They stated, however, that they did not give their money to accused: they had given it to a man named Soo.

Accused contended that it was complainant who broke his contract. Complainant owed him nearly \$500 and when he learned that witness was going to sue him in the American Court he brought these charges against him first in the Mixed Court. He denied vigorously the charges and said that he had not circulated any rumours defamatory to complainant. He stated that he went to the U. S. Consulate and learned from a Mr. Liu that Young was a bankrupt. As he needed his money, he demanded its return but complainant refused to return it. Witness thereupon sent his daughter to complainant's office with a white cardboard sign on which were some characters relating to complainant's firm and gave her instructions to kneel and sob bitterly until the money was finally returned by complainant.

The case was dismissed. Accused could lodge a claim in the American Consulate if he wished, but he would be required to sign a bond restraining him from circulating rumours about complainant in future.

CHILDREN playing with matches caused an outbreak of fire at a Chinese house in Avenue Road last night. The place being only 50 yards from the fire station, it was a matter of seconds after the alarm had been given—by which time the first floor of the house was well alight—before the firemen had streams of water playing on the flames, and two minutes' work sufficed to deal with the outbreak.

AN ARMED ROBBER'S STORY

Dinner in Honour of the Culprit

Li Koen-tsang, an unemployed Kompo coolie, appeared before Mr. C. E. Whitmore (British Assessor) and Mr. Li Seu-mei (Chinese Magistrate) at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning on a charge of armed robbery in Baikal Road on October 11, and was sent to prison for 10 years, his sentence to be followed by expulsion from the Settlement.

Det.-Sgt. Sullivan outlined the case, and stated that the accused with two other men, who stood in dock, entered an exchange shop in Baikal Road on the day in question and, after intimidating the inmates with pistols and threats, took away about \$20.

In admitting his guilt, accused gave his version of the robbery. He said that on the night before the robbery he met two men (not the men in the dock with him) who told him they were going to commit a robbery in a shop in an alleyway off Baikal Road and who asked him to accompany them. He at first declined, fearing that the inmates would recognize him, but, when he was assured that it would be all right, he consented. The result was that a dinner was given in his honour.

On the following night, he again met the two men and was handed an imitation pistol by one of them with instructions to enter the shop and hold up the inmates. The other man went to spy on the shop and came back with a report that there was nobody there and suggested that the business be hurried. They entered the shop and saw a small boy behind the counter, a man being in the rear of the building. Witness pointed the revolver and one of the two men asked the small boy whether he had any money, walking round the counter at the same time and removing from the shelf some money which he put into his pocket. He then opened the drawer and removed some cigarettes. Witness did likewise, taking 100 coppers from the counter as well. The three men left the shop together and separated. Witness went to a farmyard in Baikal Road and there threw away the imitation pistol. He met the other two outside Sincere's on the following day and asked for his share of the booty. He was told to go to a bath-house for the money later, but when he went he could not find the men. The police arrested him shortly afterwards.

The Court found the man guilty and sent him to prison for 10 years, his sentence to be followed with expulsion from the Settlement. The Chinese charge-sheet was marked "Five years. Accused to be brought before the Court at the end of his term for further order." One of the other men was expelled and the third was discharged.

A RECORD HOUSE-BREAKER

40 Charges of Burglary and the Like and More in French Concession

The upper courtroom of the Mixed Court was crowded on Thursday morning, the majority of those present being witnesses for the prosecution in a case against an unemployed Chinese coolie who was charged with committing no fewer than 29 burglaries, two attempted burglaries, four house-breakings and five larcenies in the Settlement during the past few months. In the dock with accused, who has been making it a practice of breaking into foreign houses in the Hongkew District and who was wanted by the French Police in connexion with more than a dozen offences (mostly house-breaking) in the French Concession, were three other men, two of whom were alleged to have received stolen goods from accused, and the third in whose house accused was found when arrested.

Inspector MacKenzie, who appeared for the Police, stated that accused admitted all of the charges, with the exception of one. In this case his finger-prints compared exactly with the imprints left on the glass of the house which he attempted to burgle.

Inspector Peck testified as to the exactness of the prints.

Det.-Sub.-Insp. Prince informed the Court that accused took his detective round and pointed out the houses which he had robbed, told how he had broken in and what he had stolen. The first accused had admitted the charges to the police. Witness pointed out that had it not been for the assistance of the third accused, accused would not have managed to evade the police. The stolen goods had been taken to Chapei and handed to the third accused, who, in turn, disposed of them to small dealers. The Police had not been able to recover any of it. There was nothing against the second man with the exception that accused was found in his home, but witness would ask that he be handed over to the Chapei authorities, who wanted him. The fourth man, said witness, had received part of the property, but in the absence of any material evidence against him the police case must fall through.

Inspector MacKenzie stated that a representative of the French Police was in court and would ask that accused to be handed over to them in connexion with a dozen crimes he had committed over there.

The Court found accused guilty and sent him to prison for eight years, the sentence to be followed by expulsion from the Settlement. Meanwhile, he would be handed over to the French Court for trial. The second accused, against whom there were two convictions, was ordered to be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

The third man, who received the stolen goods, was given a year, and the fourth man was discharged.

CHINESE WIFE'S PETITION FOR DIVORCE

Alleged Brutal Conduct of Husband

A Chinese divorce case, in which a wife aged 19 years appears as petitioner, was begun on Thursday morning in the Mixed Court before Mr. A. J. Martin (British Assessor) and Mr. Yui Ying-vong (Chinese Magistrate), the grounds for the petition being ill-treatment, non-support and desertion. Petitioner, who has been a mother of a baby son for the past five weeks, petitions for a divorce and alimony in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. S. Moss represented petitioner, and Mr. S. C. Yang appeared for respondent.

At the outset of the case, Mr. Yang stated that the Chinese civil law has nine clauses for divorce, namely bigamy, adultery on the part of the wife, conviction of husband for bigamy, attempted murder by one party of another, ill-treatment that made cohabitation impossible, ill-treatment and severe insult by wife of husband's elders, ill-treatment and severe insult by husband's elders of wife, desertion, and lack of definite news as to either party's survival or death for a period of more than three years. There was nothing in the petition which showed any of these, said Mr. Yang.

Mr. Moss intimated that there was ill-treatment and desertion. Anyhow, the civil law had not been promulgated by any lawful governing body and had not been enforced in the Mixed Court. Counsel had quoted that section of the law on a number of occasions, but the Court had always declined to accept it.

The Magistrate: The decisions of the Supreme Court hold. Though the laws have not been promulgated, the decisions of the Supreme Court are similar to them, as in this case.

PETITIONER'S STORY.

Petitioner stated that she was married to respondent on the 18th day of the third moon last year and a baby had been born a few weeks ago to respondent and herself after respondent had left her. Respondent after marriage, had hardly ever supported her. He brought no money home, although he was employed. He was continually demanding money from her and when she refused to give him any (because she had none) he assaulted her by pulling her hair, kicking her and striking her about the face and body. Sometimes, he would give her a dollar and would demand two in return. He had taken all her clothing and other belongings and had pawned them. This he had done on some occasions without

her knowledge and sometimes he had intimidated her. Respondent took all the money, left home some months ago and refused to return to petitioner, although he had on numerous occasions been approached. Petitioner was living with her step-mother and had been living there ever since the marriage. She wanted the child and was willing to work for its support.

Cross-examined, petitioner admitted that she had lived with her husband in Elgin Road, but denied having lived there with another man. She was betrothed when she was 16 and married when 17 years of age.

Evidence was given by the step-mother of the girl as to the assaults, and the hearing was adjourned.

FALSE MONEY AND PENAL SERVITUDE

Before Messrs. Jacobs and Kuan at the Mixed Court yesterday, Mr. F. Hadley made an application for a reduction of sentence in the case of Ho Cheng-fah, a Cantonese who was sentenced on October 13, 1921, to serve 10 years' imprisonment for illegally manufacturing spurious coins of the Republic of China. The Court, on September 7, 1922, reduced the sentence to six years' imprisonment and now Counsel asked for a further reduction on the ground that he had assisted the police in locating the principal in the case.

The latter, a man named Voong Siao-fu, alias Lou Siao-fu, stated the petition, was serving a sentence in Hangchow and was available to appear at the Mixed Court. The Court, said Mr. Hadley, had made an order that, if accused assisted in locating Voong, his sentence should be further reduced.

Chief Inspector Wheeler stated that information had been received to the effect that the man Voong died in February in Chékiang while serving a term.

The hearing was adjourned pending further inquiries.

A Home paper reports that Lieutenant J. D. Ross has been posted to the *Titanian* at Hongkong, and Acting Lieutenant F. H. Jefferson has been ordered to join the light cruiser *Durban* at the same place. Other appointments include the posting of Surgeon-Lieutenant A. A. Pomfret to the *Tarantula* in the West River and Surgeon D. H. Kernehan to the *Tamar* at Hongkong.

THE "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" reports that Sun Shan-fang, the Tuli of Fukien, has wired the Minister of War that owing to vacancies in the provincial military, he is recruiting 4,000 men from Chihli. He asks that the Railways—Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Mukden and Peking-Hankow—he instructed to afford assistance in the future transport of the soldiery.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Shanghai, Oct. 25, 1923

Election of Chairman.

The vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. H. G. Simms has been filled by the election of Mr. S. Fessenden to the Chairmanship.

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters: The Rev. C. E. Spencer, Chaplain, resigns his commission.

Handcarts.

For some time past, attention has been given to the necessity of removing from the streets the old narrow wheeled handcarts which cause heavy damage to road surfaces. Direct prohibition of their use has not been resorted to, since this would have inflicted pecuniary hardship upon handcart owners, and entailed more or less dislocation of their business.

In order, therefore, to discourage the use of the old and objectionable type of handcart the policy was adopted of reducing the licence fee in the case of handcarts fitted with a tyre of 3-ins. or more in diameter. The success attending this policy was attested by the figures published in the Gazette of June 22, 1922, which showed that whereas in May 1921, there were 1,609 handcarts of the old type, as against one of the standard 3-ins. type, the number of the old type had fallen by December 1921, to 1338, whilst the new type had increased in number to 1815. Since July 1, this year, the licence fees were altered, and payment was required to be made quarterly instead of monthly, viz., Tls. 6 per quarter for handcarts fitted with tyres of 3 inches and over in width, and Tls. 9 per quarter for handcarts fitted with tyres less than 3 inches in width.

This policy continues to give satisfactory results and the latest return of the numbers of each class of handcarts, received on October 4, discloses the fact that there are now only 127 licences issued in respect of the old narrow wheeled handcarts, as against 2109 of the standard type.

House Refuse Disposal.

The dumping of garbage into the Soochow Creek from the boats employed by the Contractors has been the subject of much consideration, with a view to keeping the creek clear of refuse, and to preventing the rapid silting to which this waterway is liable. To this end, an appropriation for a motor patrol boat for supervision purposes will be made in the Budget for next year, in the sum of Tls. 6,600.

A certain amount of garbage, stacked above the freeboard of the boat, is spilt at the dumping stations. Whilst the existing type of boat will be retained for the present, for reasons of economy, it is considered desirable that the boats be built up at the sides.



A VOYAGE ON THE YANGTZE

THE GREAT RIVER.—By Gretchen Mae Fitkin. With an introduction by Arthur de Carle Sowerby, F.R.G.S., illustrated with photographs by Donald Mennie. Shanghai. North-China Daily News, Ltd. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

It is just three years ago that a young American lady "of pleasing address and appearance" walked into the offices of this paper and demanded a job. To the reply that even in journalism some preliminary experience is necessary, she replied with much point that everyone had to make a beginning some time. It is but the truth and a testimony which all her former colleagues would gladly bear her, to say that Miss Fitkin appeared to have got through that beginning without ever taking it, when the chance was offered her of showing what she could do. Common sense, strict attention to the business in hand and a faculty for stating facts plainly in simple language will carry one along in most businesses. They carried Miss Fitkin all up the Yangtze with excursions *en route* to Nanchang and Changsha, in the summer after she joined our staff, "a rush of brains to the head" having inspired the editor with the idea that the Yangtze had not been "written up" for a good many years and that it might be interesting to see what a totally new eye would detect in it. The result was a series of articles in the "North-China Daily News" under the title of "By the Great River" and now the present volume, putting them in collected form. Its rather belated appearance is due to an enforced trip back to America and certain further adventures, which really have nothing to do with anybody but the authoress and one other person.

When Miss Fitkin's articles appeared we received many inquiries as to whether they would reappear in book form. All sorts of people, who knew the Yangtze well and had read most of what had been written about that majestic stream, were struck with the freshness of Miss Fitkin's observations and the quantity of new material that she had found. It is always a risky experiment to republish a set of newspaper articles, but those of Miss Fitkin's have stood the test triumphantly. Indeed at this distance of time, they read even better than when they first kept arriving from up-river, with the invariable request from all wandering correspondents for more "sinews of war." They have been carefully

revised, a preliminary and very bright chapter on Shanghai added and now appear in most attractive form.

It is refreshing to read such a book of travels, laid through some of the most inspiring scenery in the world, and to find how carefully the writer has refrained from any attempt at fine writing. She was content to set down what she saw and heard in simple straightforward English, and the result is, of course, as always, when the subject is great enough in itself, a very vivid description. As an example of how Miss Fitkin was imbued with the individual atmosphere of the town she was visiting, one might specially mention the chapters on Kiukiang and Hankow. Fortune favoured her in one respect, her journey coinciding with the looting of Wuchang and the great flood at Ichang. The latter had twice been looted in the previous six months, the damage on the former occasion (that of the second had not been reckoned up when Miss Fitkin was up the river) being estimated at Tls. 30,000,000. Not a penny has ever been paid in compensation for any of these outrages. It is to be hoped this book will go far to bring home to people in the West what Chinese have to endure from Tuchun ruls and soldiers whose pay their superiors have stolen.

All the description of the Gorges is exceedingly well done, a difficult subject because so often written about. And, without compliment to the author, for that reason one values all the more the pictures of ports which others have passed by—the rice markets of Wuhu, Anking, once violently anti-foreign and still comparatively little known, Nanchang the unassailable, Shasi, once known, we believe, to Customs men as the convict station, nobody ever being sent there except as a punishment. Mr. Sowerby has written an admirable preface and there are a number of beautiful photographs by Mr. Mennie for illustration. From Miss Fitkin's own foreword also one would quote these lines:—

It is with the greatest humbleness that I presume to inform the public of the greatness and wonder of China's biggest river and of the character of the cities along her banks, after one trip to Chungking and back. The only reason for which I can possibly presume to do so is because those fine people who live by the Great River have on every occasion and in all instances been most generous and hospitable, and wonderfully helpful.

That sufficiently illustrates the spirit in which Miss Fitkin, embarking on the Yangtze, "came, saw and conquered"—in a double sense.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN

How Australia Fought under Murray and Allenby

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA IN THE WAR. Vol. VII, Sinai and Palestine. By H. S. Gullett. Sydney. Angus & Robertson, Ltd.

The further these volumes are read, the more is the reader impressed with the good fortune which Australian troops have had in the decision of the Commonwealth Government to produce an official history. Equally so in the choice of writers. When anybody who fought in the war turns his memory back to those heroic days he can recall—but after a fashion only—exploits in which he took part which were utterly wonderful in comparison with the events of his daily life in these present years. But as time goes on the recollection of these episodes tends to become indistinct, the essential features are often blurred and he forgets the names of the other fellows who took part in them with him. There are times when he wants almost passionately to get them clear before him, but unless he has salvaged some old message book or his operation orders scribbled on flimsy paper, there is no aid to memory. In this Australian official history there is so much detail, and so careful attention has been given to the names of those who stood out in the different actions, that the information so often lacking to others is in rich measure supplied. Moreover the story is written so attractively that anybody who was anywhere near the front can live through the scenes.

FROM 1916 TO THE END.

The volume under review deals with events in Syria and Palestine from the beginning of 1916 until the end of the war. It is not intended to be a complete history of all operations there, only an account of what the Australians did, but to get these into their proper place the tactical and strategical aspects of the campaign have had to be depicted and attention given to what other troops were capable of doing and what they actually did. We accordingly get interesting pictures of General and Sir Archibald Murray and General Allenby, among others.

The human side of the campaign is dealt with in the successes and disappointments which attended the various units, the incredible hardships which had to be sustained at times and then the final bitterness which ensued between the Commander-in-Chief and his

Australian troops. That last is a tragic story, but as it is told in this volume the writer, whose sympathies are, of course, all Australian has endeavoured to hold the balance fairly.

ALLENBY AND THE AUSTRALIANS.

The position, as we read it, was that Allenby was a stickler for accuracy in dress and discipline, while we know that these were points which could never appeal to many people, some from the Home country, but more particularly from overseas who believed they had enlisted to fight and only to fight. The position, of course, is that a modern army is so much of a machine that any idea of ignoring these elements leads too often to slackness on the battlefield. Allenby's insistence on points which the Australians could not enthuse over did not help relations between the C.-I.-C. and the troops, but had the final episode not occurred such differences would readily have been forgotten once the struggle was at an end. The final painful incident occurred at Surafend, subsequent to the armistice, when a New Zealander was shot by an Arab.

This man had been awakened at night by feeling somebody attempting to rob him while he slept in camp. He gave chase, and the Arab thief shot him. The man died soon after his comrades arrived, and so great was their indignation, being already in an exasperated state by reason of the great amount of petty thieving on the part of Arabs, that they drew a cordon round the adjacent village and next morning demanded the surrender of the murderer. The head sheik was evasive, and seeing no chance of justice, the New Zealanders and Australians forced the women and children to leave and then attacked the men. Many Arabs were killed, a large number injured and the village was fired.

The writer of this volume makes no attempt to justify any such action, but he has something to say on Allenby's subsequent conduct. When it was found that no individual could be charged with the act, he assembled the brigades in hollow square and "addressed them in strong, and, even, one might say, ill-considered language. He used terms which became his high position as little as the business at Surafend had been worthy of the great soldiers before him.

Allenby's outburst left the division sore but unpunished. Subsequently the writer says that without making excuses for the Anzacs it may be said that the affair arose out of the simple fact that British regular officers so often failed to grasp the vital fact that the narrow traditional methods of handling the soldiers of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales are not by any absolute law also the way to handle young men of the Dominions.

THE BETTER SIDE.

It has been necessary to deal with this incident at some length

so that we may understand whatever comment comes from Australia in the future on British Army methods. And having dealt with it, we may turn to the better and nobler side of the campaign. Some of our readers know the style of that campaign, so very different from the struggle in France, and they will appreciate intimacy just as those others will enjoy it because of its strangeness. It contains a generous tribute to what Sir Archibald Murray did prior to the arrival of Allenby, and it considers that he justified his appointment, remembering always the inadequacy of the forces allowed him.

In the course of a review it is impossible to do more than indicate what the book contains, but those who love stories of hard-fought actions on foot, of cavalry charges, and whose admiration is excited by tales of how men carried on lacking food and water, will find this volume full of splendid material. Incidents of battle are told in a manner which the layman can readily grasp, and the whole tale is one which neither time nor usage will ever stale.

CALENDAR REFORM

This is an excellent compendium of information on the subject of its title. The author, a Scottish solicitor, was called into consultation by the Pope on the subject of calendar reform, so that he is recognized an authority on the subject. In China, where the old lunar calendar is still used, the complexities of the time relation between the sun and moon are a matter of common knowledge but it is not often considered how many relics of antiquity the standard solar calendar contains and how much it might be improved. The present system, with some minor later alterations is the work of Julius Caesar and an Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes. The deletion of the three out of four centural leap years was accomplished by Gregory XIII on the advice of a Neapolitan physician named Aloysius Lilius. It is now official in all civilized countries, except perhaps those in which Mohammedanism is paramount. The error in it is only about two and a half days in 10,000 years which may be easily adjusted.

The actual flaws in the calendar are first'y, its lack of connexion with the moon, secondly, the inequality of months and quarters and lastly the irregularity of the religious holidays. The first flaw is unavoidable as there is no simple mathematical relation by which days or years can be enumerated in relation to the lunar month.

The author points out that a great improvement can be made in the second respect by shifting the 31st of August to become the 29th of the following February. The four quarters are then equal except for one odd day (see later)

and the months never differ from 30 days by more than one day. If May 31 is made the "odd day" and called "year day" and February 30 (in leap years only) is called "leap day" it is possible to arrange that the days of the week shall always occur on the same day of the month in all the months, thus producing a perpetual calendar. The practical advantages of this arrangement for making fixtures would be enormous.

This last correction leads to the question of ecclesiastical dates. Sundays would be determined by the above rule and, although the adding of one day to the week every year (two in leap years) would doubtless lead Sabbatarian sects into interminable controversies, the utilitarian arguments in its favour are very great. For the fixing of Eastern Sunday, April 12, is suggested bringing Pentecost on the proposed year day" (May 31).

This question of date reform has already been discussed by several governments and there seems little doubt that sooner or later a scheme such as Mr. Philip's will be adopted. It is of course most desirable that the new arrangement should be simultaneously applied all over the earth.

There are one or two small errors in relation to Chinese matters. Thus on p. 4, the use of five intercalary days is said to be common to Chinese calendars. This is not quite correct. Again on p. 9, Dr. Hales is quoted as saying that the Hi & Ho invented the Chinese intercalation of seven lunar months in 19 years. This is merely a tradition and is not supported by the texts relating to these bibulous gentlemen. Again on p. 28 a five day week is said to be common in China. This is not quite correct, the sixty day cycle being the only well recognized old method of counting days. These are however quite permissible errors. Although they might have been avoided by reference to the well known Jesuit work on Chinese chronology.

The man-in-the-street may wonder if all this pother is worth while, but it is an undeniable fact that real economies might be effected by the alterations proposed. Thus, as the author points out, if the markets in two different towns are scheduled for certain fixed week days in the same month, the time between them varies or even the order may be reversed making railway and other services quite unnecessarily complicated. Common mistakes in appointments could be avoided and as far as the ecclesiastical holidays are concerned weather forecasts would be more certain, and the intervals between would be regular.

This book may be strongly recommended to all those interested in the subject and will incidentally revive the puzzlement of those who ponder over the tables in the Prayer-Book during a dull sermon.

HERBERT CHATLEY.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

WOMAN'S ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION

"I feel that I have done something for the women who have always had to work so hard. This will enable them more easily to earn a living."—Christopher Sholes, inventor of the typewriter.

While the business world has been transformed since the invention of the writing machine the economic status of women during the same period has been revolutionized. In 1873 no real career was possible outside of the home as openings in shops, factories, and domestic service were usually for the untrained and uneducated. A woman might teach school or nurse but the opportunities here were insufficient for more than a fraction of intelligent womanhood.

The prejudice which existed 50 years ago in the United States against the entrance of woman into a business position was very



THE FLUFFY TYPIST OF 1875

strong. It took the Civil War to break down this unreasonable opposition and when General Spinner was able to employ women as government clerks to take the place of the men who had gone to the front the innovation was so startling that he could say: "The fact that I was instrumental in introducing women to employment in the offices of the Government gives me more real satisfaction than all the other deeds of my life."

When this strange writing machine appeared at a time when there were no longer men enough to perform all of the clerical tasks the girl stenographer and typist saw her opportunity and blazed the trail by which women entered every department of business. The Remington typewriter, the first machine to be commercially valuable, was the direct outcome of Mr. Sholes' idea. It has been constantly improved until it has now reached its present day high efficiency. Although its inventor died in 1890 he knew what he had done for women and rejoiced in his work. There is a movement in-

stituted by the National Shortland Reporters' Association to erect a monument to mark his last resting place in Milwaukee and a design has been suggested which shows grateful women and girls bringing garlands in appreciation of his service. Nowadays with the Remingtons, Underwoods and other machines, in offices and the handy portable for home use and travelling we marvel how the world ever existed before Sholes made typing practicable.

CHANGEABLE COIFFURES

The Small Head Demanded by Mode

Each one of us has a head and hair—more or less hair. And, being supplied with these attributes indispensable to human existence, we have each one of us learned, at as early an age as seven years, to cherish this hair. Those long moments devoted at night to the careful brushing of our tresses are as delicious as the time spent every morning in the bathtub. What one of us has not passed whole half-hours carefully drawing the little brush with its tortoise-shell back over the length of our crisp or glossy locks?

"It is thus," we were taught, "that your hair will always appear shining and soft." And we believed it. But strange things are happening nowadays: it seems that one must do quite differently in order to achieve this softness and grace, and create a harmonious setting for the face.

The manners of an epoch and its modes are directly related; in our day, outdoor sports and the motor have influenced the coiffure by simplifying it, masculinizing it. Nevertheless, in all logic, the coiffure adopted for golf and tennis should not be identical with that worn for brilliant afternoon and evening festivities. The toilette of the Parisienne, unlike that of the American woman, is always suited to the exigencies of the moment, for never would she wear for the afternoon the same frock she intends for the evening. Why should she not do the same with her hair?

THE "HAIR-APPARENT."

The coiffure is as important a factor as any other in a successful ensemble. For sports, it is only natural that it should be reduced to its simplest terms, that its neatness should harmonize with the neatness of one's costume. But, for the evening, it should be transformed, and it is in this transformation that all the work of the artist lies. He must be an observer and a creator to the same degree as a sculptor

or a painter. He must study a woman's every gesture, her glances, her bearing, discover the very essence of her personality. He will not achieve perfection until he has succeeded in the complete identification of the exterior I and the psychic I. And, in no case, must he allow a woman's natural coquetry to encroach upon the expression of her true self—her coiffure must harmonize at all times with the state of her soul and be a reflexion of it.

THE METAMORPHOSED "BOB."

Short hair, a fashion which has its own distinct *raison d'être*, lends itself perfectly to the transformation of the coiffure. Although very engaging at the appropriate moments, it is unsuited to the magnificence of elaborate evening dress. Dignity of line and style must be added, for diadems and splendid jewels do not go well with flat, boyish locks. If an over-voluminous coiffure removes all character from the face, a tiny one lacks dignity and true chic. It remains, therefore, to arrange the hair in such a way as not to appear short, and, again, here is where the artist is needed.

A coiffure which becomes a woman one day may not suit her the next; it is woman's perpetual mobility that an artist like Antoine must feel and understand in order to produce perfect results.

The adornment of the head, seat of the intellect and the expression, is more important than any other. The quality of woman's skin, her rosy colour—what do they matter? These are gifts only to a few; what really counts are the vibration of her muscles, the brilliance of her eyes, a forehead revealing thought, a soul disclosed in all its nuances and complexities. All women can be beautiful if they do not make themselves ridiculous, but their beauty must be sought out and shown to its best advantage.—"Vogue."

SOME PLAYGOERS

Playgoers who troop down the aisle during the middle of the second act, talking loudly; playgoers who keep up a noisy chatter throughout the performance; playgoers who have been told that they "ought to enjoy it;" playgoers who step all over my feet during the intermission; playgoers who sit behind me and tell each other what is going to happen; playgoers who tap the floor; playgoers who go merely to see the audience; playgoers who have seen the piece 11 times; playgoers who miss the entire play.

DIRECT FROM PARIS

Unusual Assemblage of Original and Beautiful Dresses

As a little girl in the nursery, whose frocks and pinafores were made by the visiting seamstress, did not the mention of Parisian outfits, overheard on visits to one's elders in the drawing room, thrill one with jealous longings? Nowadays we have attained the desire of our childish hearts and are sufficiently grown up to be able to join in the discussion of French Fashions. Indeed we have had the pleasure of having the latest fancies of France brought directly to us in a display which Mme. Josephine, of Madelaine et Josephine, is exhibiting at the Astor House, Suite F., between the hours of 10 and 12 and three and five.

One visits such a showing with trepidation, torn between admiration of the lovely gowns and a reluctance to ask the fateful question: "What is the price?" In this case, however, the actual costs are lower than one would anticipate, for in spite of the style and elegance of the materials their prices range between \$150 and \$300. Sport and street dresses, gowns for *thé dansants* or dinners, and elaborate evening creations are displayed here, with one or two stunning coats and some evening capes which are exceptionally graceful.

When one looks at the charming new fabrics from which Mme. Josephine has evolved these beguiling garments one realizes how rapidly the wheel of fashion has revolved within the last few months—materials one never dreamed of, much less saw. A new sort of alpaca is being used effectively and also some glorified poplins. Embroidery is seen everywhere, braiding is in vogue, beads are as popular as ever and lamé (metalled) materials are the latest word for evening wear. Crepe Roma, another charming fabric, (usually unattainably expensive) is used to excellent advantage in an evening gown, heavily embroidered in patterns of dull white China beads. Moire, the new moire in its almost impalpable patterns, makes up into a spellbinding bouffant evening gown, with inserts of silver lace. A bewitching evening cape is fashioned of georgette and chiffon, trimmed with tiny chenille dots of buttons, sewed on by hand so as to make bands of black and white. The extensive display includes models from the most exclusive Parisian designers and some original creations from Madelaine et Josephine, and every garment is different.

Another exhibit of exclusive designs is to be seen at Mahriah's where some of the choicest models of Lanvin, Drecoll, Reunée and others are already being shown, although they are only the vanguard of other models which are expected on the next boats. In-

deed the progressive proprietress during her recent trip abroad arranged to have special shipments sent her direct at intervals of a month or six weeks so that her Shanghai patrons will have the advantage of the latest inspirations of Paris. A pleating and a steaming machine have been imported among other things, and a large variety of ornaments for hats and dresses, and accessories such as a vanity case fitted up with an electric light, so that it may be used at night in a motor. The cleverest of hats and the most flattering of coats are also to be seen here. Indeed there are so many new arrivals that a sale has been announced beginning to-day week when all autumn and winter dresses made up in the Shanghai work shops will be sold at phenomenally low prices to make room for the importations.

STYLE RUMOURS

What Buyers Whisper to Each Other Anent The Future

The Party Box.

One cannot go to a party without a vanity bag or box, and the demand for these first aids to the complexion comes not alone from the young and the frivolous but from the mature who still appreciate the friendly offices of a handy powder puff.

GAUNTLET GLOVES.

The fabric gloves are competing with the leather variety for autumn wear and gauntlet gloves are still the favourite despite the report that the short wrist finish is to be the coming winner.

THE BELT PARADOX.

First we read that dresses are being worn unbelted and then we see that a formidable association, known by the imposing title of the "United Women's Belt League of America" has just arranged a style show at the Waldorf-Astoria which features only belts in endless variety. Some of the belt shown were of suede, others of combinations of leather, and many were painted.

SILK FROM JAPAN.

The Japan disaster is already having effect on silk prices both in hosiery, silk underwear, and women's garments generally, on account of the anticipated advance in the cost of the raw material.

NEW HATS.

Silk tapestry is sponsored by one of the leading millinery houses for combining with Lyons velvet in the production of autumn hats for women. In one of the newest models offered to the trade this material covers the inset tip of the velvet crown and tops the mushroom brim, which is faced with velvet. The

side crown of this hat is given a cuff fold, and is slightly "fulled" where it joins the tip. Another attractive new model is a four-section tam of the beehive type. It rises high at the top and "blouses" over a thick visor brim with a pencil edge. The sections are cord joined, and tiny cord tucks are wound around at half-inch intervals. A crescent of brilliants caught in the right front is the only other trimming touch.

LACES AND GRACES.

The lace dress still holds its vogue in Paris, with silk lace predominating in Bohemian effects, in Burma, Cartouche and black. Narrow metal laces as well as Chantillys, also coloured silk trimmings in medallions and cut-out inscriptions, combining the newest shades with a metallic threads are in demand for hats. The Chantillys and Manilla laces are supplanting the old Spanish lace and lace effects for upholstery and decoration generally are popular.

VELVETS.

Velvet and other pile fabrics are being used in greater than for several seasons, according to one large manufacturer of staple merchandise of this class. In millinery, sport coats and dresses, three-pieces suits, negligees and formal gowns, velvets are much employed. The printed corduroys, put on the market last year, are selling in large quantities, and are used extensively as trimmings for lounging robes and kimonos. They come in a Paisley design, in a wide range of popular colourings.

PERIOD INFLUENCES IN MILLINERY.

From present appearances, period influences will dominate in autumn millinery. The inspiration of the styles of the 1830, Victorian, Garvanni, Louis Phillipe and 1850 periods are those most guiding the designers. Rather absolute duplication seems to be the rule, tiny brims, high round crowns, turned-up sides and protruding brims being stressed. Some of the popular priced merchandise will be made of duvetyne. In colours, the trend is said to be swinging away from the Egyptian to the Chinese and Japanese. Navy is expected to be very popular. "Off" shades of red, such as burgundy and lacquer red, are looked upon to succeed the bright tones of this colour.

("A newly discovered beetle, now at the Zoo, makes a sound like that of a crying child."—"Daily Paper.")

Naturalist (to his wife): My dear, this interesting little insect, when disturbed emits a sound curiously like the wailing of an infant. It is delightfully musical; and if you would please tell the nurse to stop the baby's infernal howling you could hear it for yourself.—Punch.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE BLARNEY STONE

Worn Smooth and Hollow by
Countless Kisses: Jacob's
Pillow

Continual kissing is wearing away this magic Stone of Blarney, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail" of September 1. After years of comparative neglect the world of lovers are at it again—a good omen, surely, of peace and good will coming back to Ireland?

It is a big stone, but it is being worn smooth and hollow by countless millions of kisses. To-day, after a lapse of twenty years, I saw scores of people performing the dangerous ritual, and it seemed to me that since my former visit the stone had suffered some partial diminution. It is only a small matter of thousands of centuries before it is kissed completely away.

Kissing the Blarney Stone requires some show of courage. Not everyone who makes the long pilgrimage and climbs to the lofty battlements can find the nerve to stretch across that yawning chasm, take firm hold of the iron bars, confide one's legs to the safe grip of friends and onlookers, and stretch downwards and outwards on one's back for the chastisement.

Three girls came with us to-day, and one of them, looking down, was so frightened that she could do no more than blow a hand kiss from a safe distance.

The other two, Americans, did not hesitate. We men were each entrusted with an ankle, and one girl kissed the stone so long and so tenderly that it was a positive relief when we pulled her back at last into safety.

It is supposed and believed to bestow the gift of words eloquent, enchanting, and wonderful for all purposes, and especially for love.

One kiss is sufficient for a lifetime; but I know one tongue-tied lover who thought that its effect, like strong drink, wore off in time. He kissed the stone on six different occasions; when the opportunity for a proposal had come he found himself each time without inspiration and as tongue-tied as before. At last he contrived to take the girl to Blarney and, leaving her in one of the beautiful groves which surround the place, he rushed off to the battlements, kissed it, and, coming quickly down, proposed and was accepted. Soon he was kissing something more responsive than a stone.

Some say that the stone got its

enchantment from the magic of some mediaeval witch. Others declare that it is the very stone which served Jacob for a pillow when he saw the vision of angels ascending and descending on the heavenly ladder.

Whether the legends are true or not, all nations will go on believing in its magic and will continue to kiss it.

TOO MUCH WEALTH

Experts Declare Ford's Income
Is \$1000 Per Minute

New York, September 10.—Toying with the recent announced figures of the Ford Motor Company's income and expenditures for the four months between February 28 and June 30, 1923, as mentioned by a financial man, Wall street statisticians to-day discovered the company's net earnings to be \$55,616 hourly, or nearly \$1,000 a minute.

Announcement that the Ford firm had purchased yesterday 400,000 acres of standing timber, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet of logs and 20,000,000 feet of lumber in four counties of upper Michigan for many millions of dollars impelled those with a statistical turn of mind to figure out whether Ford was not spending his money faster than he was making it.

They found Ford might spend a great deal more money than he is now before spending or investing all his income. Profits are rolling in faster than they can roll out in the form of new enterprises. Although the net profit per car has dropped from \$90 to \$43 in the last year, the output of cars has been so vastly increased that this reduction in per car profit has been more than compensated for by the increased volume of sales.

PEARL FISHING IN SCOTLAND

Ancient Industry: Remunerative Season Reported

The report that "pearl fishing in the Highland rivers of Scotland is proving very remunerative this season," is not likely to cause a flutter in Hatton Gardens, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Pearls were part of the exports of Scotland in the twelfth century, and a vestige of the trade lingered on till the middle of the eighteenth century. Between 1761 and the beginning of the nine-

AN UNCANNY CARPET

Strange Happenings at Seance:
Spirit Forms of Oriental
Makers

Mr. John Tebbutt, a grocer, who has lived for the last 33 years at Gordonroad, Aldershot, England, has for some time been the possessor of a wonderful carpet. It came into his possession in an ordinary way, being bought from Messrs. Lindley, antique and modern furniture dealers, of Aldershot.

The carpet moves apparently of its own volition. Mrs. Tebbutt's sister, a spiritualistic medium, visited the family. Last Tuesday a seance was held. Six persons sat in the darkened open room upon the carpet. Mrs. Tebbutt's sister, who is not a professional medium, was one of the six. The others were members of the family or intimate friends.

Three of the number, it is declared, saw materialised Oriental forms wearing turbans, but what their exact nationality was none could say. On the following night a further seance was held, and then, through the medium, the circle learned that they were in communication with the original makers of that carpet, who had seized that particular opportunity to manifest the possibilities of communication with those who had "passed over."

The carpet was examined very minutely. It is an ordinary Persian pattern, measuring about 10 x 5 feet. It has been folded to form a 5-foot square rug, and on the edge nearest to the fireplace stands a heavy brass fender. At the opposite end is a heavy oak dining table.

When the carpet moves the fender moves with it, but the table which on one side touches the wall, is immovable, and the carpet piles up against it in folds. The floor is level.

teenth century, gems to the value of £10,000 were sent to London from the Tay, and one of its tributaries.

These and other northern streams, together with some of the Irish rivers, and the Conway, in North Wales, once yielded tolerably good pearls, but the produce was so uncertain that it was scarcely worth the cost of the labour, and the trade died out.

The possibility of its revival does not seem ever to have been seriously entertained, and the find of a £47 specimen, and others worth £25 is not likely to have a stimulating effect.

THE LITTLE BELT

A Proposal to Bridge It

In the Finance Committee of the Danish Folketing (M. N. M. Slebsager, Minister of Public Works, recently submitted a scheme for the construction of a bridge across the Little Belt, between Jutland and the island of Funen. The proposal, says the "Danish Foreign Office Journal," has been worked out by the engineering staff of the State Railways, and provides for a double-track, high-level bridge, 33 m. above water level, thus allowing even the largest ships to pass under it. The bridge would have three navigable spans, one of 105 m., and the other two 90 m. each. The total cost is estimated at nearly 30 million kronen. If the bridge is not constructed in the comparatively near future certain extensions and improvements of the ferry service are regarded as essential, and these would cost about 12 million kronen, so that the real additional expenditure involved by the erection of a bridge would be between 18 million and 19 million kronen, while the annual expenditure would be reduced by over two million kronen. For the purpose of preliminary investigations of the sea bottom and the tide water, the Minister has asked for a special grant of 50,000 kronen. The introduction of the necessary Bill in the Rigsdag is expected to be made in the early autumn.—"Engineering."

BROADCASTING IN THE FUTURE

An interesting possible development in broadcasting on the stereoscopic principle is discussed by Captain C. A. Lewis, deputy director of programmes, British Broadcasting Company, in the "Star."

"A man who is blind in one eye," says Captain Lewis, "Has not got the same judgment of distances and positions in space as a man with two eyes because these two eyes have slightly different views of the objects at which they look, and are therefore able (by simple triangulation) to locate the object in space."

"Precisely the same thing is the case with a single microphone. Whether it is in the studio or on the stage at Covent Garden—one microphone, collecting sound from one point of view, cannot give the same effect as two ears sitting in the auditorium."

"You must have two microphones, two transmitters, two wave lengths, two receiving sets, and an earpiece for each ear!"

"The B.B.C. have always had at the back of their mind the idea that a single service could not meet the approval of everybody—two or more services on different wave lengths were essential. Supposing two services were established—not such a remote possibility—then, on certain evenings it

might be decided to combine the two and give—say—a Shakespeare play, or an operatic performance. Both transmitters would be kept working on their respective wave lengths, each would be connected up to a microphone in the same studio—and our end, for stereoscopic work, would be complete. The listener who was fortunate enough to have two sets (two crystal sets don't cost very much) would tune each to the two wave lengths respectively, and get the stereoscopic effect. I venture to prophesy that all broadcasting in years to come will work on this principle."

BREAKFAST-TIME ENGLISH

Children Who Work It Into Their Essays

An amusing lecture on idiomatic English was given by Mr. Frank Jones, of Birmingham, at a recent session of the Teachers' Vacation Course in London.

Idioms were used, he said, by all educated and sensible people in certain circumstances. But they should distinguish between the colloquial English of the breakfast-table and the English of a literary supplement.

Some children were apt to bring the language of the breakfast-table into the school essay, and were inclined to say, "The King decided to chuck it." (Laughter.) "It is better," he said, "to have the child who says, 'Isn't it' than the teachers who say, 'Is it not,' or 'Is not it.'"

When idiom is up against logic idiom must always win, Mr. Jones declared. He mentioned that although it was quite illogical to say, "Don't make any more noise than you can help," nobody would dream of saying the logical, "Don't make any more noise than you can't help."

It was always desirable to find out what was at the back of a boy's mind when he made a mistake. A boy, he said, once passed the word never as a verb. When challenged to give a sentence in which it made a statement he produced the sentence, "Well, I never."

Here was an example of a boy's inversion in the order of words:

"Him saw I in the battle
Fighting 'gainst his foes."

Him saw I when the fray was
o'er.

A-blowing of his noise."

ENGLISH SAINTS

Cardinal Bourne, by direction of the Pope, was to preside last month over a court of inquiry at Westminster, to consider 252 cases of English martyrs whose names have been introduced for Beatification, which in the Roman Church precedes canonisation.

There was another case, but in 1918 Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, was beatified, owing to the enthusiastic efforts of the Irish Bishops.

The procedure to be adopted on

RED INDIANS IN LONDON

The Stolidity of Lone Bear

Smoke was rising from the tops of nine Indian "tepees" at the Crystal Palace last evening, states a recent "Daily News," and bronze skinned boys with raven black hair and scarlet trousers were making friends with English schoolboys over the ropes of an enclosure.

The "Palace" has become the encampment of a party of "Red" Indians of the Arapahoe tribe, who have come from a reservation in Wyoming to appear in the prologue to a film. "The Covered Waggon," at the London Pavilion.

Here the schoolboy may see in the flesh such romantic figures as

Mr. and Mrs. Yellow-Calf, Mr. Big-tree and his wife, Painted Wolf and his squaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lone Bear, Mr. White Antelope, Mr. Strokes-on-Top, two-month-old Jack Weasle, and Long-Drink-of Water.

The party consists of 14 chiefs, seven squaws, and seven papooses.

Mr. E. J. Farlow, who lives on a ranch near the reservation, and has come with the Indians as the representative of the U.S.A. Government, showed the "Daily News" representative into the tent of Chief Goes-in-the Lodge a fine looking old man of 76, dressed in scarlet, and wearing gold bracelets and quantities of ornaments.

A rug was thrown on the ground and the visitor was invited in sign language to sit down. In a circle round the fire with the chief in the centre sat the other leading men of the tribe. Yellow Calf's wife sat by his side and his little girl was playing with an English doll.

Lone Bear, a handsome young man, with wonderful bead necklaces and painted cheeks, spoke English, but showed the stolid quality of his race in his brief replies to questions.

He thought England was "fine" and the camp "very nice."

the present occasion includes a body of judges, which the Cardinal received power to appoint, who will sit at Westminster under his presidency, to examine the bulky evidence that has been collected by some 20 witnesses, including well-known Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Roman Church. Cardinal and judges have to be satisfied concerning the fact and cause of martyrdom.

Westminster, however, does not settle the matter. This is but the preliminary stage, and the whole of the evidence at the conclusion of the inquiry must go to the Sacred Congregation at Rome, whose members will consider it and prepare a judgment for the Pope upon which he can issue his decree.

Protestants and Roman Catholics alike throughout English-speaking countries will watch the result of the proceedings with great interest.

MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

Per P. & O. S. Nyanza ... Oct. 26
 Per M.M.S. Porthos ... 27
 Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia ... 27
 Per O.S.K.S. Amur Maru ... 27
 Per R.M.S. Emp. of Canada Nov. 2

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per O.S.K.S. London Maru Oct. 27
 Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru ... 27
 Per P. & O. S. Caledonia ... 30
 Per P. & O. S. Nellore ... Nov. 2
 FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE—

Per R.M.S. Presid. Cleveland Oct. 27
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia ... 27
 Per A.L.S. Presid. Jefferson ... 26
 Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru ... 30
 Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru ... Nov. 4
 Per N.Y.K.S. Iyo Maru ... 8

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru Oct. 27
 Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia ... 29
 Per P. & O. S. Caledonia ... 30

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Maotee, October 18. From Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. Eustace.
 Per str. Kianghsin, October 18. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Liner, Messrs. S. Calino and C. Cranshe.

Per str. Fengtien, October 18. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Chandoni, Master Vittori, Miss Vittori, Mr. Kennedy. From Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. B. Olsen, Miss Eurdale, Mr. C. H. Coates. From Weihaiwei. Mrs. Soper and two children, Messrs Woodford and E. Brooks.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 19. From Ningpo. Captain Pickard, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gay, Archdeacon and Mrs. Monk, Rev. Father Defebiee.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, October 19. From Ningpo. Sisters Somel, Morguenel, Galeel, Marsy, Amca, Mr. J. E. Shoemaker, Dr. J. S. Grant.

Per str. Woosung, October 19. From River Ports. Mrs. Kaniofunda, Mrs. J. S. Adams, Mrs. Lehibas, Messrs. W. A. B. Leach, T. At Bruhl, J. Gilles, N. Petulsuaff, Ward and Haas.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, October 19. From Vancouver, etc. Dr. and Mrs. G. Agnew, Messrs. W. A. Argent, L. Ashcroft, Capt. E. M. Barrett, Miss P. Bates, Mrs. D. Baxter, Messrs. J. C. Baylin, H. F. L. Bell, Mrs. A. Burkill, Mr. J. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Brown, Sir and Lady T. C. Chambers, Mr. W. J. Cannon, Mrs. A. C. Chan, Dr. and Mrs. W. Crawford and four children, Mrs. W. S. Curry, Mr. H. Crombie, Mrs. P. A. S. Cuthod, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Emerson, Mrs. J. H. Everson, Mr. R. F. Engert, Miss J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gale, Mr. W. A. E. Gardner, Miss D. M. Gardner, Mr. C. E. Goddes, Mrs. W. L. and Master Gerrard, Lady E. T. Hammond, Miss J. Houtz, Mr. T. A. Hilles, Mr. K. C. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. and Miss J. Holwill, Messrs. J. P. King, A. Kopp, M. Kato, K. Kurimoto, Misses A. L. and M. Lumsden, Mr. H. Lang, Miss H. S. L. Lindsay, Lt. Col. M. H. Logan, Messrs. W. D. McCallum, E. F. Mackay, Miss B. McBain, Mr. J. F. MacGregor, Rev. and Mrs. G. McIntosh, Mrs. W. A. and Master Moncre, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meltzer, Miss I. C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rayner, Messrs. J. W. Rice, L. C. Rose, Miss R. Stewart, Mr. D. and Miss C. Sawyer, Mrs. C. L. Sandes and two children, Messrs. J. D. Schaad, A. E. Shepherd,

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. and Miss Staley, Miss O. Wickers, Mr. H. E. O. Werloff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. and Miss Young, Mrs. E. Austin, Misses M. B. Austen, E. A. Andersen, Mr. Z. R. Ashvily, Mrs. T. Akamatsu, Mr. and Mrs. T. Abduloff and two children, Mrs. V. A. Bennett, Mrs. A. R. and Miss Condie, Miss M. Dennis, Mr. W. Fothergill, Mrs. L. E. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. J. and Master Gottschalk, Messrs. J. Gardner, J. Giangue, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Goehring, Miss S. Gray, Master G. Gray, Miss B. D. Haley, Mr. A. Hesse, Bishop and Mrs. J. Holden, Miss E. J. Harrison, Mr. M. Honda, Dev. and Mrs. T. C. Ibbotson, Mr. S. W. Jen, Miss E. L. Johnston, Messrs. E. A. Kelbourne, S. E. Kjacluff, Mrs. E. and Master Kurliandsky, Mr. T. Kajiwaru, Miss H. Kajiwaru, Messrs. J. K. Lindheim, K. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. and Master Mitchell, Miss M. C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. K. Mikawa, Messrs. J. Nimmo, A. W. Sherriff, Misses E. Sherriff, E. L. Smith, Col. J. A. Smith, Capt. C. Sowton, Mr. O. Schwahn, Miss H. M. Tomlin, Mr. T. Tanabe, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Viking, Misses L. and D. Veinerman, Messrs. C. S. Weigall and W. H. Murray Walton.

Per str. Kiangshun, October 20. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Port and child.

Per str. Haeen, October 20. From Foochow. Mr. H. P. Hart, Miss J. S. Steinbeck.

Per str. Luenho, October 20. From River Ports. Mrs. Haynes, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Van der Kham.

Per str. Fausang, October 20. From Chefoo. Mrs. Bockens, Mrs. James McMullan, Mrs. D. T. Murray and two children.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 20. From Ningpo. Rev. McA. Laidlow, Mr. Y. Wakabayashi, Mr. J. G. Scavett.

Per str. Poyang, October 20. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and child, Miss G. Fullerton, Mrs. J. H. Keating, Mr. Gubberidge, Mr. Hooper, Mr. N. Ironsides.

Per str. Suinyang, October 21. From Hongkong. Mr. J. T. Kettlewell, Mrs. W. Tonkin, Miss E. Campbell.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 21. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson, Miss Pederson, Mr. B. C. Alexander, Mr. L. Matheson, Miss K. Dryer, Mr. Kakuba.

Per str. Shuntien, October 21. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. A. Wood, Miss Barret, Mr. F. Lokel, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Padwick.

Per str. Kungwo, October 21. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Petroff, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, Mr. T. T. Inch, Mr. D. M. Melnikoff, Mr. L. J. Engler, Miss M. Danson, Mr. Fitus.

Per str. Kwangping, October 22. From Tientsin. Mrs. McIntyre.

Per str. Kanchow, October 22. From Hongkong via Swatow. Mrs. and Miss Sanders, Miss Shelly.

Per str. Ningshao, October 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. A. Ozeriunskof, Rev. P. Battereun, Mr. Wolfson, Mrs. B. C. Hubbard, Mr. Caita.

Per str. Luenyi, October 22. From River Ports. Mr. J. D. Nichols, Mr. E. F. Harris, Mr. S. A. Bruhl, Mr. H. W. Hashing, Mrs. MacIntyre and three children, Mrs. Paul and child.

Per str. Kingsing, October 22. From Tientsin. Mr. A. M. Madden, Mr. Sandais, From Chefoo. Mr. Haughe-went, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and three children, Mrs. W. G. Hoffman.

Per P. & O. S. Caledonia, October 22. From London. Mrs. E. Foy, Mr. W. D. Macgillivray, Mr. A. D. Hendrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Rodwell and three children, Dr. W. H. Davidson, Miss R. C. Tebbutt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lord and child, Mr. G. D. Gorgon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nell and child, Mr. W. D. Neil, Miss I. Mason, Mr. C. J. Oake, Lt. F. W. Crowse, Mr. F. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowen, Mr. S. Bowen. From Marseilles. Mr. L. J. Cubitt, Mr. and Mrs. Van Eck and child, Mr. E. T. Nystrom, Mr. L. R. Wilson, Miss M. Sievers. From Port Said. Mr. and Mrs. Azadian and five children. From Bombay. Mr. Molgar. From Colombo. Mr. and Mrs. E. Price, Mr. H. G. Marchant. From Singapore. Mr. Ewing, Mr. Eilers. From Hongkong. Miss L. Arnold. Mr. Bestreand, Mr. E. Levy, Mr. Lopes.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 23. From Ningpo. Mr. M. Shainth, Miss Colgate, Miss Robinson.

Per str. Soochow, October 23. From Hongkong. Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Purslow, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hanagan.

Per str. Kiangyu, October 23. From River Ports. Miss E. Barber, Mr. E. M. Berton.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, October 24. From Ningpo. Mr. E. A. Anderson, Mr. G. H. Mackenzie.

Per str. Kaiping, October 24. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. March and two children, Mrs. and Misses Macfarlane (2).

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 24. From Ningpo. Mrs. L. H. Maingon, Mrs. G. High, Mrs. P. Dooly, Miss E. C. Deeky, Mr. A. F. Fitzsimmons, Mr. J. Jessin.

Per str. Suiwo, October 24. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Siffert, Mrs. R. R. Gerniel, Capt. and Mrs. Dagherly, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Richurels, Mr. O. Baisseliet, Mr. J. D. Nichols, Mr. W. H. Nash.

Per str. Tungchow, October 24. From Tientsin. Messrs. Marques, Shone, A. Newman, Codman, Mrs. E. M. Reid. From Chefoo. Mr. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harland, Mrs. Brooks, One French Sister. From Weihaiwei. Mr. R. B. Moorhead, Miss Warne, Lady Pearce, Two French Sisters.

Per str. Liangchow, October 25. From Hongkong. Mrs. E. Shildralt and child, Mr. V. Simon.

Per str. Famashiro Maru, October 25. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Mehta, Mrs. A. Warton. From Moji. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylaod. From Nagasaki. Mr. and Mrs. George Ewart, Mrs. R. M. Bordon, Miss E. McPherson, Miss G. B. Moore.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 25. From River Ports. Miss Ray, Mr. H. J. West, Mr. Markham, Mr. Kirkham, Mrs. Pope, Mr. J. Stark, Miss D. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. G. Stewart, Mr. J. Klubian, Mrs. Karpusheva, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Johnson and two children.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, October 25. From Ningpo. Mr. A. Hyaat, Captain Stenshalt, Mr. P. Thocay, Mr. H. Nyatt.

Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru, October 25. From Europe. Mrs. I. Berenburg, Mr. B. R. Bevan-James, Mrs. I. S. Dillen and 3 children, Rev. W. Walsh, Miss L. C. Sharp, Mr. D. Ferguson, Revs. J. O'Bourke, F. J. Scullin, J. C. Barrett, T. P. Hawlen, J. Doujan, J. O'Carroll, and W. J. Murphy, Mrs. E. M. Isherwood, Miss J. M. Isherwood, Mrs. M. Spadding, Mrs. B. M. Dallas, Mrs. M. A. Whitlam, Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Barne, Miss R. Gerand, Mrs. M. Thorosen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crombie, Mrs. C. H. Sleeper, Mr. A. F. Baptista, Mr. F. C. Smith, Mr. P. Isherwood, Mr. R. H. Wild, Mr. Banjeisen, Mrs. J. Johnston, Rev. and

Mrs. H. S. Bailey, Mr. S. A. D'Almeida, Mr. J. Rombout, Mr. D. McGavin, Mr. H. R. Hood, Mr. J. A. Whirrow, Miss L. Muller, Miss D. M. Alderman, Miss E. J. Senks, Miss H. G. Henderson, Miss E. Mullegan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tull, Miss D. Tull, Mr. P. J. Lawless, Mr. A. H. Bown, Miss S. Romeke, Miss C. F. Tippet, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Britto, Mr. A. M. Collaco, Miss Collaco.

Per str. Hsinchi, October 26. From Foochow. Mrs. M. L. Sites.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 26. From Ningpo. Mr. C. Timmis.

Per str. Tatung, October 26. From River Ports. Mr. Kenneds.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 19.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. G. Matheson and B. C. Alexander.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 20.—For Canton.—Mr. R. N. Burton. For Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Dawson-Grove, Miss Hmelevsky. For Hongkong.—Mrs. E. M. Shaftock.

Per str. Woosung, October 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gale, Mr. F. W. Maze, Dr. J. Kirk, Dr. J. R. Maxwell, Mrs. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. Horstnip, Miss Lust Carten, Mrs. L. J. Abercrombie, Miss Lumsden, Miss Lindsay, Mr. N. Page.

Per str. Fengtien, October 20.—For Tientsin.—Col. and Mrs. Young, Lady Hammond, Mrs. C. M. Heanley, Miss Heasman, Mr. and Mrs. Possnecke, Dr. H. Lovett Cumming, Mr. J. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Turner, Mr. Baylin, Mr. T. Smith. For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. S. Wyatt Smith and daughter, Mr. S. Wyatt Smith and two sons. For Chefoo.—Mr. E. M. Berthel.

Per str. Szechuen, October 21.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Cowen.

Per N.L.S. Weser, October 21.—For Europe.—Mr. V. Grienberger, Mr. Lundberg, Mr. and Mrs. Holy and two children, Mrs. G. R. Lochr, Miss Lochr, Mrs. A. Rotz, Miss R. Basin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanton and child, Baronin Lydia Vietinghoff-Scheel, Baroness Vera Vietinghoff-Scheel, Mr. Gluzmann, Mr. A. Shister, Baron A. Vietinghoff-Scheel, Baron Anatole Vietinghoff-Scheel, Miss G. Lee, Mrs. Dillmann and son, Mrs. Michael.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 22.—For Ningpo.—Miss E. S. Irving, Miss Dowling, Miss Wadman, Mr. F. C. Wilcox, Mr. H. R. S. Benjamin, Mr. H. Hyatt, Mr. Timmis.

Per str. Suiyang, October 23.—For Swatow.—Mrs. Motta and four children. For Hongkong.—Mr. C. E. Fisher.

Per str. Shuntien, October 23.—For Chefoo.—Mr. E. A. Kilbourne. For Tientsin.—Mr. H. R. Hughes, Mr. R. Green.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 24.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. G. High, Mr. A. E. Fitzsimmons, Mrs. L. H. Maingon.

Per str. Luenyi, October 24.—For River Ports.—Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Agnew, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Holwill, Mr. and Mrs. McHutcheson, Mr. B. S. Hudson, Mr. R. W. Cote.

Per str. Kaachow, October 25.—For Hongkong.—Colonel W. A. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Pedersen, Miss G. Pedersen. For Amoy.—Mr. J. H. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Jolly and children.

Per str. Chihli, October 26.—For Newchwang.—Mr. Knut Holm.

Per str. Kwangping, October 26.—For Tientsin.—Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Meckler.

BIRTHS

BARNARD.—On October 23, 1923, at Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mordaunt Barnard (*née* Dolly Walker), a daughter. Japan papers please copy.

BERRY.—On October 24, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Berry, a son, Peter Cushing.

DEWING.—On October 23, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. P. Dewing, a son.

EZRA.—On September 21, 1923, at San Francisco, California, U.S.A., to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ezra, a daughter, Patricia.

GILLINGHAM.—On October 21, 1923, at Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gillingham, a daughter.

JOSEPH.—On October 25, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joseph, a daughter.

MORTON SMITH.—On October 20, 1923, at Tsinanfu, to Mr. and Mrs. Morton Smith, a son.

SPUNT.—On October 26, 1923, at 26 The Bund, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Spunt, a son.

WILSON.—On October 23, 1923, at Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Wilson, Mercantile Bank of India, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

DICK—WILLIAMS.—On October 18, 1923, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, J. A. Dick, Customs, Hankow, to Beckie Williams, Abercynon, South Wales.

McLEOD—WILSON.—On October 20, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., Acting Consul-General, and afterwards at Holy

Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, Alexander McLeod, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McLeod, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Isabella Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Scott Wilson, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

YORKE—McEUEEN.—On October 19, 1923, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., acting Consul-General, and afterwards by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Reginald William Yorke, son of the late Mr. Yorke, of Nottingham, to Annie, daughter of Alexander McEuen, of Dundee.

DEATHS

AIKMAN.—On October 20, 1923, at Wuhu, accidentally drowned, Thomas Aikman, A. P. O., only son of Mrs. G. Aikman, Greenock.

CALAVITIS.—Memorial service, Russian Church (Greek Orthodox), North Honan Road, Sunday, October 28, 1923, at 10 a.m. All friends of the late G. Calavitis.

FERGUSON.—On October 25, 1923, at Shanghai, Gertrude, wife of Thomas T. H. Ferguson, late Commissioner of Customs at Antung, Manchuria.

HOGG.—On October 19, 1923, at Camberley, Surrey, Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late Edward Jenner Hogg, aged 75 years.

MACDONALD.—On October 14, 1923, at Harbin, Ian Rory, infant son, of Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Macdonald, aged 19 days.

WHITGOB.—On October 23, 1923, at 7 p.m. at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. G. Whitgob, of Shanghai.

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NEURALGIA, GOUT,
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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 19	30.13	69.5	S E	2	71.4	65.7	81.5	57.7	B.
" 20	30.22	69.3	N W	3	62.8	56.3	70.7	59.0	B. C.
" 21	30.23	62.8	Calm	0	60.1	49.5	72.9	42.8	C.
" 22	30.13	65.1	E	0	66.4	62.1	81.2	50.5	C.
" 23	30.13	68.2	S W	1	70.0	67.1	76.5	58.8	O.
" 24	30.44	66.0	N	2	56.0	47.7	68.6	48.8	B.
" 25	30.18	63.7	E S E	2	59.9	52.7	72.8	41.0	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Oct. 19	62.4	56.1	79.0	74.0	Trace.	Nil.
" 20	59.0	58.0	70.6	73.0	0.06	Nil.
" 21	50.0	55.0	71.8	77.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	55.4	57.2	79.4	76.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 23	64.0	63.0	74.4	72.0	Nil.	0.07
" 24	51.8	63.0	64.8	71.4	Nil.	0.54
" 25	49.0	61.0	69.4	75.0	Nil.	Nil.

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837,653
\$210,000

837,653
\$210,000

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 27, 1923

GRATIS

No. 23/43

The local share market has been more interesting during the past week and quotations at the close to-day generally show a slight improvement on Monday's opening prices. "Rubbers" are again in demand in sympathy with the improvement in the price for rubber in London and Singapore but prices offered are still not sufficiently attractive and sellers are asking 5/10 per cent. above to-day's quotations. "Cottons" have been a quiet market and it is not easy to get shares for cash or forward delivery at present prices offered.

London market quotations have gradually improved, except for Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. during the past week and the following are the latest prices offered to us by cable:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I.	..	..	..	..	£ 74. 5. 0	(Mean)
" " " " " " " " F.I.	..	..	..	..	72. 10. 0	"
" " " " " " " " G.I.	..	..	..	..	67. 0. 0	"
" " " " " " " " R.I.	..	..	..	..	66. 10. 0	(Sellers)
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	..	..	..	..	3. 7. 0	(Mean)
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1. 10. 10	"
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., "B"	..	..	..	..	3. 14. 6	"

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/0½ (official).

Shanghai, October 26, 1923.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

OCTOBER	20th		22nd		23rd		24th		25th		26th	
	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Oct.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.	Cash	Dec.
RUBBERS												
Anglo-Java Est., Ltd. ... Tls.	..	..	..	7.05	..	7			3.60	..	..	7.30
Ziangbe Rub. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..			1.12½	..	..	..
Semambu Rub. Est., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..						..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Loan & Invest. Co., Ltd. Tls.	7.60	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	73½	..	..	..	..	..			73	..	..	..
Chinese Eng. & Mng. Co., "B"	..	..	21½	..	..	..			..	..	91½	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												

NO BUSINESS REPORTED

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for 1923:—

November 27, Tuesday.

December 20, Thursday.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

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RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes on or of	Output last 2 fin. year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-23	1923						Total output this fin. yr. to date
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	275,500	292,500	246,648	7.32d.	120,000	19,000	24,500	21,500	25,500	22,000	23,000	259,100
Amberst (New)	500,000	Oct.	57,730	72,332	80,500	*4.34d.	45,132	7,370	8,458	4,055	Nil	Nil	Nil	11,263
Anglo-Dutch	2200,000	Dec.	760,000	650,000	600,000	0/6.92d.	133,500	40,000	42,000	40,000	41,000	22,500	46,000	364,700
Anglo-Java	2250,000	Dec.	1,511,575	1,524,711	1,550,000	6.95d.	428,100	164,000	138,200	145,500	109,300	Nil	131,000	1,116,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	298,392	369,447	360,000	10.24d.	38,042	69,268	20,034	18,320	18,970	15,500	142,092	58,042
Batu Anam	400,000	Dec.	221,030	258,510	185,793	0/7.34d.	16,687	22,181	18,995	27,790	27,906	25,540	139,189	139,189
Bukit Toh Alang	500,000	Mar.	309,254	305,645	345,000	7.54d.	11,200	12,100	13,100	16,050	14,800	16,750	121,250	364,700
Bute	300,000	Dec.	253,300	230,067	159,516	10.11d.	37,250	14,555	20,203	21,888	26,020	27,275	21,250	194,568
Chemor United	360,000	Dec.	271,636	340,794	246,192	0/7.15d.	60,377	14,555	20,203	21,888	26,020	27,275	21,250	194,568
Chempedak	335,000	Oct.	116,100	145,760	101,554	10.15d.	63,200	13,000	12,500	13,500	14,800	14,500	15,000	146,500
Chene	Tls. 675,000	June	151,923	145,338	11,094	11.09d.	136,029	42,803	46,203	50,117	59,000	63,173	58,874	456,199
Consolidated (1914)	375,000	Dec.	591,033	669,899	574,660	0/6.58d.	75,751	20,435	32,799	28,624	30,401	26,913	26,323	241,505
Dominion	350,000	Dec.	203,042	271,150	306,867	11.04d.	241,000	75,000	81,000	92,000	94,000	92,000	80,000	755,000
Gula-Kalumpang	2500,000	Dec.	1,023,600	1,113,000	1,215,000	1/0.4d.	165,500	50,500	53,500	48,900	36,900	Nil	55,800	411,100
Java Consolidated	235,000	Dec.	739,726	675,800	708,500	10.84d.	41,456	12,627	12,602	12,810	11,203	7,560	12,425	110,683
Kapayang	150,000	Dec.	176,890	189,239	126,900	10.84d.	14,555	20,203	21,888	26,020	27,275	21,250	194,568	139,189
Karan	250,000	Mar.	114,879	104,783	84,000	8.1d.	5,855	7,542	7,024	7,628	6,974	5,989	41,012	139,189
Kota Bahroe (1921)	350,000	June	138,330	158,330	158,330	0/7.24d.	142,800	50,000	46,000	48,000	47,000	Nil	33,000	367,800
Kroowok	270,000	Dec.	432,730	449,000	540,000	0/7.24d.	142,800	50,000	46,000	48,000	47,000	Nil	33,000	367,800
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	525,474	542,589	975,000	Glds 0.28	388,109	60,800	67,050	73,800	84,200	90,300	90,120	854,379
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	209,711	220,232	104d.	10.4d.	19,000	13,707	18,000	19,533	22,181	18,003	19,751	153,578
Pengkalan (1921)	150,000	Mar.	172,022	135,253	176,088	10.4d.	19,000	13,707	18,000	19,533	22,181	18,003	19,751	153,578
Pernama	250,000	Oct.	24,400	88,303	0/8.1d.	0/8.1d.	35,587	7,159	5,009	7,317	7,323	7,133	8,157	77,987
Topah	275,000	Dec.	275,000	275,000	240,000	1.73d.	44,380	13,707	18,000	19,533	22,181	18,003	19,751	153,578
Samaraga	600,000	Sept.	316,816	235,175	115,183	11.37d.	41,437	12,648	16,828	17,157	16,116	15,313	219,529	97,613
See Kee (1918)	100,000	June	179,665	142,000	158,264	0/9.37d.	41,437	12,648	16,828	17,157	16,116	15,313	219,529	97,613
Semambu	300,000	Dec.	170,102	164,105	158,264	0/9.37d.	41,437	12,648	16,828	17,157	16,116	15,313	219,529	97,613
Senawang (1921)	375,000	Jan.	106,500	272,500	126,900	*17.35d.	22,000	21,700	22,100	23,500	23,700	22,700	21,900	180,800
Shanghai Kedah	400,000	Sept.	291,920	313,414	8,124	8.12d.	125,155	18,210	17,710	19,211	20,653	22,372	20,201	246,612
S'hai-Klebang	315,000	Dec.	113,355	126,106	0/9.35d.	0/9.35d.	25,200	6,500	10,200	10,600	11,400	8,815	9,400	84,115
S'hai-Malay	600,000	Dec.	413,635	373,111	392,000	64,652	19,865	26,496	27,607	28,777	28,225	27,909	223,531	52,721
S'hai Pahang	200,000	June	209,881	188,016	176,588	0/8.67d.	26,925	6,512	11,600	13,555	15,434	11,871	14,589	103,486
S'hai Seremban	325,000	Dec.	176,588	173,213	650,000	Glds 0.38	263,364	41,161	52,671	58,681	76,766	70,206	64,198	627,047
S'hai Sumatra	250,000	Oct.	259,018	261,339	184,000	11.61d.	6,126	6,126	6,126	6,126	6,126	6,126	6,126	6,126
Sun-Managie	200,000	Dec.	184,000	114,880	308,073	296,568	229,000	11,611	24,967	7,100	9,560	10,500	10,250	8,950
Sungala	100,000	Mar.	30,279	165,757	107,011	*130	24,967	7,100	9,560	10,500	10,250	8,950	29,500	162,200
Sungel Duri	240,000	June	308,073	296,568	415,000	7.92d.	104,000	49,000	59,000	64,000	64,000	60,000	60,000	450,500
Talping (1913)	200,000	Dec.	705,550	107,011	717,125	0/7.66d.	104,000	49,000	59,000	64,000	64,000	60,000	60,000	450,500
Tanah Merah	750,000	Mar.	634,590	630,838	600,000	7.24d.	134,400	44,300	38,800	38,500	35,700	47,800	42,000	382,500
Tehong	4150,000	Dec.	616,432	514,566	600,000	7.24d.	134,400	44,300	38,800	38,500	35,700	47,800	42,000	382,500
Ziangbe	4150,000	Dec.	616,432	514,566	600,000	7.24d.	134,400	44,300	38,800	38,500	35,700	47,800	42,000	382,500

Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits & cents.

†† Pious

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable	LOANS	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable		
S'hai Municipal Council	1903	6 to 20	26.9.22	T984	T490,500	T425,400	T100 6	June-Dec.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-22	T961	T250,000	T250,000	T100 6	June-Dec.	
	1904	do.	11.1.23	T984	214,500	163,000	100 6	do.	1909	do.	27-3-23	T98	750,000	750,000	100 6	do.	
	1905	do.	12.5-22	T964	329,000	235,000	100 6	do.	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	250,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
	1907	do.	24.4-22	T94	500,000	500,000	100 6	do.	do.	do.	27-3-23	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
	1908	do.	26.1-22	T92	650,000	650,000	100 6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	250,000	250,000	100 6	Jan.-July	
	1909	do.	15.3-23	T99	300,000	300,000	100 6	do.	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1912	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.
	1910	do.	11.5-23	T99	313,800	313,800	100 6	do.		1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.
	1911	10 to 30	8.1-22	T95	350,000	350,000	100 6	do.		do.	do.	do.	250,000	250,000	100 6	May-Nov.	
	1912	do.	7.9-23	T99	340,000	340,000	100 6	do.		do.	do.	do.	250,000	250,000	100 6	April-Oct.	
	1913	do.	3.5-23	T100	756,300	756,300	100 6	do.		1914	do.	22-3-23	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.
	1914	10 to 50	8.5-22	T78	500,000	500,000	100 5 1/2	do.	1916	5 to 25	21-8-22	T90	500,000	237,600	100 5 1/2	do.	
	1915	10 to 30	8.1-23	T91	900,000	900,000	100 5 1/2	do.	1922	do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	750,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.	
	1916	do.	22-9-23	T110 1/2	73,096,400	73,096,400	100 8	do.	do.	do.	do.	500,000	500,000	100 6	May-Nov.		
	1918	do.	8.1-23	T93	1,400,000	1,400,000	100 6	do.	Shanghai Club	1907	20	do.	450,000	450,000	100 6	do.	
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	507,300	100 7	do.	Country Club	1901	Perpetual	do.	139,000	139,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1919	10	18-10-23	T105	1,793,300	1,793,300	100 7	do.	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	do.	130,000	130,000	100 6	May-Nov.		
1920	10	11-10-23	T106	2,240,000	2,240,000	100 7	do.	do.	1915	do.	do.	110,000	110,000	100 6	Mar.-Sept.		
1921	10 to 30	3-10-23	T105 1/2	2750,000	2750,000	100 6	do.	Anglo-French Land Invest.	1906	do.	7-6-23	T98	250,000	250,000	100 6	June-Dec.	
1921	do.	9.9-23	T112	31,000,000	31,000,000	100 8	do.	do.	1911	do.	do.	300,000	300,000	100 6	do.		
1921	do.	22-9-23	T110 1/2	73,096,400	73,096,400	100 8	do.	S'hai Hotels, Ltd.	1916	30	6-1-23	T88	865,500	675,200	100 6	do.	
1922	do.	18-10-23	T106	78,000,000	78,000,000	100 7	do.	S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd.	1923	10 to 20	27-2-23	T95 1/2	270,000	257,700	100 6	do.	
1923	do.	22-9-23	T99 1/2	11,000,000	11,000,000	100 6	do.	S'hai Race Club	1923	25	do.	1,200,000	1,200,000	100 6 1/2	Mar.-Sept.		
1921	do.	8.10-23	T96	400,000	400,000	100 6	May-Nov.	Cults Dairy Co., Ltd.	1915	10	do.	50,000	50,000	100 7	Feb.-Aug.		
1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	500,000	100 5 1/2	June-Dec.	do.	1915	do.	do.	50,000	50,000	100 7	Jan.-July		
1915	do.	23-10-23	T108	2,000,000	2,000,000	100 8	do.	Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	230,000	211,100	100 7	Jan.-July	
1921	10 to 30	2-10-23	T112	2,000,000	2,000,000	100 8	do.	Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20 1/2	do.	2500,000	do.	100 7	Jan.-July		
1922	do.	6-6-22	T108	750,000	750,000	100 8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
1922	do.	2-10-23	T105	1,000,000	1,000,000	100 7	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	do.	12.5-22	T83	800,000	731,500	100 6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, October 26, 1923.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. Year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
London	£ 124									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	\$ 1,120	1100		61) 400,000	H \$125	(a) H \$3,350,212	Dec.	24-2-23	Int. £3 for 1923 deduction of 1/T	7-8-23
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 194			600,000	£5	(c) H \$65,123,831	Dec.	4-4-23	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.), free of 1/T, 1922	15-4-23
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 232	230		55) 200,000	d £4	(av) £437,386	Dec.	25-5-23	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1921 Work. a/c. Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1922 Work a/c.	26-5-23
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	c £15	(av) £3,574,054	Dec.	29-6-23	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1921 Work a/c. and Interim 15s. ex 1922 Works a/c.	30-6-23
Yungtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 261	26		48) 250,000	\$10	(av) \$1,921,906	Dec.	29-5-23	\$2 (or T1.66) ex 1922 Work. a/c. payable in Tails at Exchgb. 73	30-5-23
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22			1) 50,000	T20	(av) £158,346	Dec.	29-5-23	T1.20 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	30-5-23
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 625	640		10,000	f H \$100	(av) H \$2,172,375	Dec.	10-5-23	Final H \$22 (mkg. H \$40) ex 1921 Work. a/c. and Interim H \$13 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	11-5-23
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 450	490		5,000	g H \$50	(av) H \$3,876,385	Dec.	27-3-23	H \$32 ex 1921 Working a/c.	28-3-23
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 127	132		20,000	h H \$20	(av) H \$1,328,926	Dec.	25-5-23	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	26-5-23
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500	T350		14,000	F500	(c) F101,365	Dec.	20-6-23	None, Floated 1918	
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 38	38		2) 120,000	£5	(a) £2,167	Dec.	14-6-23	Prof. 6s. at Exchgb. — \$2/4 London Warrants less 1/T a/c., 1922. Def. Ord. Nil	15-6-23
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	H \$ 140			2) 120,000	£5	(c) £2,103,182	Dec.	14-6-23	Final Ord. 2s. 6d. (mkg. 4s. 6d., 1922) "B" Coupon 41	5-7-23
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 80	75		38) 30,000,000	£1	(a) £2,029,050	Dec.	5-3-23	(Int. Ord. T2.50 a/c., 1923)	9-7-23
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 80	75		37) 10,000,000	£1	(c) £2,029,050	Dec.	5-3-23	(Int. Pref. T1.75 a/c., 1923)	9-7-23
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 911			10) 55,700	T75	(a) T102,535	Apr.	26-7-23	T7.50, 1922-23	27-7-23
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 152			8) 60,000	H \$50	(c) T1,948,000	Dec.	26-3-23	Interim H \$4, 1922	11-10-22
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	T 74	7		55) 500,000	T5	(a) H \$583,880	Dec.	9-3-23	Final H \$3 & Bon. H \$3 (mkg. H \$12, 1922)	27-3-23
Shanghai & H'kong Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 193			55) 500,000	T5	(b) H \$4,081,000	Dec.	9-3-23	Ord. T0.60, 1922	10-3-23
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 155	154	156	80,000	H \$30	(c) T300,000	Dec.	20-2-23	Pref. T0.40, 1922	10-3-23
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	£ 12/-	21	22	24) 500,000	G. \$10	(a) £2,800	June	12-12-22	G \$0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer)	£ 214	£3:56	£3:86	164) 2,000,000	£1	(c) £88,102	Mar.	Sept. 22	Interim (Coupon No. 22) 1/6d. free of 1/T a/c., 1923	30-5-23
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 5			200,000	£1	(c) £23,613	Mar.	Sept. 22	1s. 2d., 1909-10	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 122			1) 78,000	T50	(a) T25,559	Dec.	22-3-23	(Final T3 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T8, 1922)	23-3-23
H'kong Land Invest. & Agency Co., Ltd. (New Reg.)	H \$ 86	87	87	50,000	H \$100	(c) T250,000	Dec.	26-1-23	Interim 1923, T3	26-7-23
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 24	234		150,000	H \$10	(b) H \$3,231,700	Dec.	10-2-23	Int. H \$6 a/c., 1923	24-7-23
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			2,674	T10	(c) H \$123,746	Dec.	23-2-23	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.70, 1922	10-2-23
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 120	122		13) 18,000	T100	(a) H \$357,383	Dec.	23-2-23	T1.20, 1922	24-2-23
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 40	45		145) 150,123	\$7.50	(c) T2,808	Dec.	27-4-22	Int. Divid. T3 1/2, 1923-24	21-9-23
Carlton, Ltd.	T 53			14) 10,000	T50	(b) T7,000	Dec.	27-4-22	\$3 on 50,000 shs: Scrip Div. 199 new Ord. shs. for ca. 123 Founders shs., 1920	11-6-21
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G \$ 100			118) 10,000	G \$100	(c) \$175,121	Mar.	13-3-23	Interim, \$3.50 on 74,600 shs., 1921, Final, Nil. Floated April 1, 1922.	
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	(ord. pref.) G \$ 10	12		**100,000	G \$10	(c) \$2,465,534	Dec.	13-3-23	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware Ord. 1922, 7 1/2%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 71	7.15		70,000	£1 at T9	(a) T23,805	Sept.	22-1-23	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.90, 1918-19)	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.60			162) 400,000	T1	(c) T5,635	Dec.	27-2-23	T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 3.32	3.10		12) 400,000	10s.	(a) T129,151	Dec.	6-4-23	Interim T0.25 a/c. 1923	14-9-23
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 7.15	6.95		4) 500,000	10s.	(c) T378,570	Sept.	28-12-22	T0.75, 1922	29-12-22
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 23			27) 30,000	T10	(b) T21,213	Sept.	28-12-22	Interim 1923, T0.50	15-6-23
Batu Anan (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 1.15	1.12		400,000	T1	(a) T15,000	Dec.	20-4-23	T0.05, 1919	10-4-20
Bukit Toh Abang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.27	1.15		500,000	T1	(a) T28,322	Dec.	26-7-28	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ltd.	T 0.85	0.77		300,000	T1	(a) T20,789	Dec.	12-4-23	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1.22	1.20		400,000	T0.90	(a) (Loss) T13,076	Dec.	5-4-23	2nd Interim, T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	1-11-17
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 7			35,000	£1 at 2/3	(a) T27,697	June	28-9-23	T0.20, 1916-17	20-4-23
Chemur Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 11	1.55		135,000	T5	(a) T4,120	Dec.	19-4-23	T0.10, 1922	15-10-23
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 2.94	2.80		500,000	2s. — T0.75	(a) T23,192	Dec.	21-4-23	Interim T0.06, 1923	18-5-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 2.40			19) 350,000	T1	(c) T30,000	Dec.	27-3-23	T0.40, 1919	28-3-23
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 11	9		148) 750,000	21:150,000 5s; 200,000	(c) T13,813	Dec.	11-4-23	2s. less 1/T at 6s. in £1922, "B" Coupon 20) 1/2	3-9-23
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 14	12		8) 55,000	£1 at 2/3 1/2	(c) T54,465	Dec.	18-4-23	Interim, T0.50, 1923	19-4-23
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 12	12		35) 15,000	T10	(c) T650,113	Mar.	31-5-23	T0.50, 1922	17-7-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 7.40	7		25,000	T10	(b) T4,023	June	18-10-23	Interim 1923, T0.50	1-6-23
Kota Bahru Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 1.35	1.10		390,000	£1 at T1.50	(c) T3,008	Dec.	16-4-23	T0.60, 1922-23	17-4-23
Kroekwek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 17	16		70,000	£1 at T1.50	(c) T30,000	Dec.	16-4-23	(Int. T0.50 a/c., 1923)	7-9-23
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 64	6.70		50,000	T10	(b) T33,263	Apr.	24-7-23	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-26
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 1.32			88) 150,000	T5	(a) T15,410	Dec.	22-3-23	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1915-16)	22-2-17
Permatia Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 3	3.30		30,000	T1	(a) T15,000	Dec.	22-3-23	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	4-12-19
Ropah Rubber & Taploca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.90	0.90		275,000	T1	(c) T8,884	Sept.	19-10-23	T0.10, 1922	20-4-23
Samangai Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.90	0.90		88) 600,000	T1	(c) T16,423	Dec.	22-3-23	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1915-16)	22-2-17
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T 1.30	1.05		100,000	T1	(a) T23,123	Dec.	19-4-23	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19)	4-12-19
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.42	1.45		300,000	T1	(c) T8,165	Dec.	19-4-23	T0.10, 1922	20-4-23
Semawang Rubber Ests. (ord. Co. (1921), Ltd.	T 1.27	1.20		63) 300,000	T1	(a) T12,500	Jan.	27-4-23		
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 1.30	1		45) 406,000	T1	(a) T32,626	Sept.	29-12-22		
S'hai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.71	0.65		13) 315,000	T1	(a) T10,007	Dec.	9-4-23		
S'hai Malay Rubber Ests., Ltd. (ord. 8% cum. parr. pref.)	T 4	4		30,000	T10	(a) T7,112	Dec.	16-4-23	T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	24-4-20
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1.10	0.92		200,000	T1	(a) T19,124	Dec.	23-10-22	Inter. Pref. T0.40, 1920	2-8-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.80	0.67		325,000	T1	(a) T30,794	Dec.	16-3-23	Pref. T0.80, 1921-22	1-7-20
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 92	95		7) 30,000	T10	(c) T12,270	Dec.	15-3-23	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)	12-10-17
						(c) T6,055	Oct.	20-4-22	T0.04 for 10 months ended 31/12/22	31-3-17
									T2, 1918-19	1-4-20
									T0.25, 1919	20-4-20

Permatia Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1	3.30	39)	300,000	T5	a	T10,123	Dec.	22-5-23	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.20, 1918-19)	4-12-19
Ropah Rubber & Taploca Ests., Ltd.	T 1	0.95	58)	275,000	T1	a	T3,163	Sept.	21-12-22		
Samagga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1	0.90		600,000	T1	a	T12,500	Dec.	19-10-23		
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T 1.30	1.05		100,000	T1	a	(Loss) T32,626	Dec.	19-10-23		
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1.42	1.45		300,000	T1	a	T10,425	Dec.	19-4-23	T0.10, 1922	20-4-23
Sengawang Rubber Ests. (ord. Co. (1921), Ltd.	T 1.27	1.20	63)	300,000	T1	a	T20,000	Jan.	27-4-23		
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 1.30	1.1	48)	100,000	T1	a	(Loss) T10,007	Sept.	29-12-22		
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.72	0.65	13)	315,000	T1	a	T7,112	Dec.	9-4-23		
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 4	1		30,000	T10	a	T19,124	Dec.	16-4-23	T0.05, 1919	24-4-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.10	0.92		200,000	T1	a	(Loss) T1,313	June	23-10-22	T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	24-4-23
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.80	0.67		325,000	T1	a	(Loss) T2,747	Dec.	15-3-23	Inter. Pref. T0.40, 1920	24-4-23
S'hai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 92	95	7)	30,000	T10	a	(Loss) T230,794	Oct.	15-3-23	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)	24-4-23
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.70	3.60	30)	56,000	T5	a	T812,270	Dec.	20-4-22	T2, 1918-19	31-7-23
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1	1.40	15)	100,000	T1	a	T6,935	Dec.	20-4-22	T0.25, 1919	20-4-23
Sungel Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 3.15	3		40,000	T1	a	T4,625	Mar.	6-7-23	T0.10, 1916-17	12-7-1
Taipung Rubber Estates (1913), Ltd.	T 0.77	0.65		200,000	T1	a	T2,766	June	11-10-23	T0.38, 1922-23	12-10-23
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T 0.85	0.80	32)	750,000	T1	a	(Loss) T5,801	Dec.	6-4-23	T0.08, 1919	20-5-23
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1	1.45	154)	750,000	T1	a	T31,851	Mar.	19-6-23	Interim T0.05, 1916-17 (Final, Nib)	7-12-1
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.60	3.65	12)	300,000	T10	a	T5,737	Jan.	25-5-22		
						c	T35,757	Dec.	9-4-23	T0.50, 1919	28-4-23
						c	T5,239				
COTTONS, ETC.											
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (8% cum. pref.)	T 14		43)	1,000,000	T5	a	T10,856	Dec.	15-2-23	Ord. T1.50, 1922	16-2-23
	T 109	112	43)	10,000	T100	a	T1,400,000	Dec.	15-2-23	Prof. T8, 1922	16-2-23
						b	T2,861,356				
Laon Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T 10			20,000	T10	a	T5,134	Dec.	12-3-23	Final T2, (mkg. T4, 1921)	8-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	T 5	51	60)	500,000	T5	a	T20,000	Dec.	19-3-23	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-23
	T 90	89	3)	5,000	T100	a	(Loss) T31,045	Dec.	19-3-23		
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Shanghai Hoshoku K.K.)	T 90	89		80,000	T50	a	T2,050,000	June	23-3-23	T3.50 a/c, 1922-23	24-8-23
						b	T6,375				
						c	T1,270,000				
INDUSTRIAL.											
British-American Tobacco (ord. Co., Ltd.	T 1	5.30	86)	13,000,000	T1	a	£1,390,188	Sept.		Ord. Div. 1920-21, 24% free of 1/T	30-9-22
	T 109	112		4,500,000	T1	a	£3,615,007	Dec.	15-2-23	Prof. T8, 1922	16-2-23
China Int. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ltd.	T 350			5,000	T100	a	T161,833	Feb.	30-5-23	T8, 1922-23	31-5-23
						b	T2,100,000				
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	T 223	223		20,000	T100	a	H \$2,762	Dec.	26-3-23	H \$10, 1922	27-3-23
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	T 28.20	261		100,000	T100	a	H \$470,000	Dec.	26-3-23	H \$10, 1922	27-3-23
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T 15			200,000	T100	a	H \$379,732	Dec.	26-3-23	H \$10, 1922	27-3-23
						b	H \$1,000,000				
						c	(Loss) T220,594				
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 7			250,000	T5	a	T24,423	Dec.	27-2-23	T0.25, 1922	27-2-23
						b	T275,000				
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	T 13			250,000	T5	a	(Loss) T13,341	Dec.	5-4-23		
Major Brothers, Ltd.	T 5		10)	6,000	T10	a	T9,016	Dec.	15-3-22		
John Richards & Co., Ltd.	T 10		11)	25,000	T10	a	T70,000	Dec.	23-6-22	10%, 1921	21-6-22
						b	T3,130				
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T 40	38		21,000	T50	a	T30,000	Dec.	12-4-23	T3.50, 1922	13-4-23
						b	T23,791				
						c	T50,000				
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	T 171	180	19)	50,000	T20	a	T666,891	Dec.	5-4-23	(Final 1922, 20% at Exchng. 3/24	6-4-23
						b	T29,593			Interim 1923, 10% at Exchng. 3/24	31-7-23
						c	T75,000				
						c	T1,680,295				
STORES.											
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	T 7	6	116)	28,000	T20	a	\$116,937	Feb.	28-5-23	\$2, 1917-18	1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	T 30			1,200	T50	a	\$10,697	Dec.	11-5-23	\$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	T 50		17)	10,000	T50	a	\$26,000	Mar.	1-6-23	Final \$2 & Bonus \$4 (mkg. \$9, 1922-23)	2-6-23
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	T 13		150)	30,000	T10	a	\$20,932	Feb.	31-5-23	\$1.60, 1922-22	30-5-22
						b	\$323,195				
						c	\$37,633				
Wane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	T 102	102		2,500	T100	a	\$210,000	Dec.	23-5-23	\$8, 1922-23	24-5-23
						b	\$5,539				
						c	\$250,000				
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T 13	12		10,000	T10	a	T1,654	Oct.	20-12-22	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-22
						b	T117,681				
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.	T 170	173		40,000	T10	a	(Loss) T13,341	Dec.		Final 16% (mkg. 10%, 1922, less 1/T at 5% Bd. in 4) Coupon 22	1-6-23
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T 50			5,400	T50	a	T13,548	Dec.	19-4-24	1st Int. 12/-, less 1/T at 4/74d. in 4 Coupon No. 23	1-10-23
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	T 25			3,000	T50	a	T216,257	Apr.		T5, 1922	20-4-23
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	T 73	73	74	40,000	T50	a	T10,285	Mar.	31-5-23	T1.50, 1913-14	31-3-15
						b	T70,000			T4.50, 1922-23	31-5-23
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	T 150			940	T100	a	T20,016	Mar.	4-7-23	\$10, 1922-23	5-7-23
						b	\$109,513				
						c	\$9,000				
						c	\$21,101				

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.	\$ Debentures Issues also.	9-16,470 sh. unis'd.	27-5,121 sh. unis'd.	48-190,000 sh. unis'd.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.	11-15,260 "	29-4,633 "	50-8,178 "	
c General and Other Reserves.	12-50,000 "	30-2,000 "	54-40,000 "	
d Uncalled liability 20 per sh.	13-1,387 "	31-5,121 "	55-89,000 "	
e " " H \$150 "	14-3,000 "	32-50,000 "	56-10,634,850 "	
f " " H \$200 "	15-1,682 "	33-50,000 "	57-5,000,000 "	
g " " H \$50 "	16-1,682 "	34- "	58-100,550 "	
h Working Account 1921	17-3,832 "	35-200 "	59-250,000 "	
i Working Account 1922	18-5,580 "	36-180,000 "	61-210,000 "	
j Working Account 1920	19-184,668 "	37- "	62-401,055 "	
k Working Account 1919	20-15,000 "	38- "	63-15,000 "	
l Working Account 1918 and former years.	21-1,182 "	39-1,000 "	64-500,000 "	
m Registered; or Bonus (dom. "B").	22-70,810 "	40-71,522 "	65-200,000 "	
n also overleaf under "Companies' Notices, etc."	23-15,000 "	41- "	66-1,981,255 "	
o Issued Capital; 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares;	24- "	42- "	67-66,057 "	
p Ordinary, 16,270 shares.	25- "	43-3,000 sh. unis'd.	68-5,644 "	

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.